

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 18.

## LEATHER MERGER ENJOINED.

Vice-Chancellor Emery of New Jersey has granted a temporary injunction restraining the completion of the merger between the United States Leather Company and the Central Leather Company. This action was taken on application of a very small minority of stockholders of the former company, who are not satisfied with the plan of the consolidation. The injunction will hold until the case can be heard in court.

## UNSANITARY UNINSPECTED HOUSES.

The Colorado State meat inspector has reported two meat plants at Pueblo as unsanitary in some of their arrangements. He recommends a number of improvements to bring them within the terms of the new State Meat Inspection law. These houses do not have government inspection, as they do not do an interstate business. Another plant in Pueblo, which is a member of the American Meat Packers' Association, has government inspection.

## MISSISSIPPI AFTER OIL MILLS.

Asserting that he is in the possession of evidence that more than thirty cotton oil mills in Mississippi are in a conspiracy to control prices and regulate seed-buying, R. V. Fletcher, who was recently appointed attorney general, has filed quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court against the Kosciusko Cotton Oil Mills and the Wilson Cotton Oil Co. These two concerns were referred to in an opinion from the Supreme Court recently.

## JOHN CUDAHY SERIOUSLY ILL.

John Cudahy, of Chicago, the well-known packer and provision trader, is seriously ill at his home in Chicago as the result of a fall he sustained while descending a flight of stairs in his home on April 20. He fractured his right arm. The case was not at first considered grave, but complications set in, and on Thursday the case became so critical that his brothers, E. A. Cudahy, of Omaha, and Patrick Cudahy, of Milwaukee, were sent for. Michael Cudahy is a resident of Chicago.

John Cudahy has been most famous as a provision trader. He is also owner of the Louisville Packing Co., Louisville, Ky., and is interested with his brother, Patrick, in the Cudahy Bros. Co., which controls plants at Cudahy, Wis., and Wichita, Kan.

## FRANCE REFUSES OUR MEAT GUARANTEE

The French customs administration has finally decided not to accept our government meat inspection guarantee. Cable advices this week state that the French government will not accept shipments of American meat, even if they bear the government inspection stamp, unless they have been microscopically examined and a certificate of such examination accompanies the shipment.

As was announced in the statement of the Department of Agriculture, which appeared in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*, our government regards the microscopical test as useless and has abandoned it. The action of the French authorities therefore means that American meat is now practically excluded from the French markets. Our trade has already suffered severely by reason of French customs restrictions, so that there is not much now left to lose.

The requirement of microscopic examination was met under our old meat inspection system, but under the new regulations it has been abandoned, the government considering it unnecessary and useless. The French government suspended this requirement temporarily at the request of the American ambassador at Paris, but has now finally decided to enforce it. Whether the feeling aroused by the German-American tariff agreement has had anything to do with this action at this time is not known.

Concerning possible action to remove the French embargo and restore microscopic inspection, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson makes this statement:

"A very insignificant quantity of American meat is exported to France. In fact, our exports of meat products to France for a considerable time have amounted really to nothing. The laws and regulations enforced by the government against our meats are so strict that it does not pay American shippers and exporters to cater to the trade. Some time ago we abandoned the microscopic examination of meats, which primarily was undertaken to satisfy the German market. After a while it appeared that the German government was conducting its own microscopic examination, thus putting American meat exporters to the expense of two such examinations.

"We concluded therefore, to discontinue the microscopic work here. Under the present law we attach our 'white certificate' to such meat products as are shipped abroad. That is an absolute assurance of the wholesomeness of the meat, and generally accepted as such at home and abroad.

"Through microscopic examinations we might discover the presence of trichinae in

pork, and we might not. Of course, it would be impossible to examine with a microscope every square inch of the red meat of a hog, and the trichinae might be in just the part that was not examined. No danger to the consumer can arise from the trichinae unless the meat should be eaten raw. If the meat is either cooked or salt cured, the trichinae are destroyed. Some Europeans want their pork raw. In this country we do not eat raw pork, consequently the necessity for microscopic examination does not exist, except to a limited extent in a sentimental way.

"To make such a microscopic examination of meats as ought to be made, if any at all be undertaken, would cost \$5,000,000 a year. It would serve no particularly practical purpose, and I doubt whether Congress would authorize such an expenditure. The hogs produced in this country are the finest and healthiest in the world. All hogs contain some trichinae, but the percentage of trichinae in our hogs is very small. I have sent a commission to Europe to make an expert examination of the hogs grown in various countries, with a view of determining what trichinae they contain as compared with American hogs."

## THE GERMAN TARIFF AGREEMENT.

In spite of strenuous efforts on the part of interests involved to discover the nature of the new tariff and customs agreement between the United States and Germany, now awaiting approval, the terms of the agreement are still unrevealed. It is known, however, that they deal mainly with customs regulations and concessions and that the meat trade gets no relief. Small benefits for our meat exporters in the way of less onerous German regulations were originally put into the agreement, but were stricken out when submitted to the German authorities.

The agreement is now waiting final approval by the German Reichstag. When that takes place it will be signed by representatives of both governments. It practically extends the present agreement indefinitely, or until permanent tariff changes are made by both governments. Present German restrictions against American meats are not removed or modified.

## FRANCE THREATENS TARIFF WAR.

The tariff arrangement between Germany and the United States has stirred up French jealousies, and there are threats that if we do not grant France equal concessions that government will retaliate. It has already this week shut out most of our meats by refusal to accept our new government inspection

tion guarantee unless microscopic inspection certificates also accompany meat shipments. It is also proposed to put through the threatened increase in duties on American cottonseed oil, which would raise the tariff from 6 francs to 25 francs per 100 kilograms, and practically shut off our immense cottonseed oil exports to French ports.

## PACKERS' ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES VITAL TOPICS

The executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association at a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, last Monday decided to postpone action in the matter of paying for condemned animals until other matters relating to this question have been acted on. Though it is said the sentiment in the trade is practically unanimous in approval of a determination not to pay for livestock bought in good faith and afterwards condemned as diseased, it was decided not to take action at this time. A special committee has been appointed to deal with this question.

Other matters affecting meat inspection regulations were referred to a special committee, which will confer with officials of the Department of Agriculture.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention of the association at Chicago, beginning Monday, October 7. A committee was appointed to prepare a programme for the convention and to attend to other details for the meeting.

The by-law on dues was suspended so that all applicants for membership between now and October 7 will receive receipt for a full

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has requested the President to appoint a tariff commission similar to the North commission which went to Germany, so that an understanding may be reached with the French authorities on tariff matters. Unless something is done a general tariff war against American products is threatened.

year's dues from that date. This was done to permit the greatest activity in recruiting during the summer months. A membership committee of twenty-four was appointed for the purpose of making an organized campaign for new members.

A report from the treasurer showed that receipts to date had been \$5,856.10; expenditures, \$2,075.97; balance on hand, \$3,780.13. He also reported that there are 233 members in the association. The association is now represented in 28 states and 76 cities.

Members of the committee in attendance at the meeting were the president, Gen. Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Co.; vice-president, John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York; treasurer, James L. Garneau, Laux Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; James S. Agar, Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, Ill.; Matthew Danahy, Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Kerber, Kerber Packing Company, Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe & Brother, New York.

## AGE CUTS NO FIGURE WITH CANNED MEATS

Another practical demonstration of the wholesomeness and palatability of properly canned foods, regardless of age, was given this week in New York City. At a luncheon given by L. J. Callanan, the well-known grocer, canned meats from five to twelve years old were served, as well as canned soup, shrimps, fruits, etc., of various ages. These were served along with products of recent date, the guests not knowing which was which. The verdict in many cases gave the preference to the older product; in no instance was any sample declared unpalatable or unwholesome.

The demonstration was given as a result of a recent controversy between Mr. Callanan and the New York Times as to the necessity for the dating of cans. The Times editorial writer contended that it was necessary to protect the customer, claiming that goods deteriorated soon after packing. Mr. Callanan insisted that properly canned foods would keep indefinitely, and that the dating of the cans would cause unnecessary apprehension on the part of ignorant and fussy customers and result in an unwarranted injury to trade.

Mr. Callanan decided to demonstrate the truth of his arguments by giving this luncheon and inviting the members of the press, including the doubting Times editor. It was noted that the Times man failed to appear, and that his newspaper printed a garbled report of the demonstration, in which the effort to belittle the results was manifest.

The menu served at the luncheon included the following, most of which Mr. Callanan, who has been interested in food experiments for many years, had kept on hand for just such purposes: One can pea soup, 14 years old; one can pea soup, ten years old; one can soup, one year old; one can beef stew, eight years old; one can braised beef (Armour Packing Co.), ten years old; one can beef stew (Armour Packing Co.), ten years old; one can boned chicken (Richardson & Robbins), five years old; one can roast chicken (Curtice Bros.), five years old; one can pigs' feet (Armour & Co.), ten years old; one can cooked corned beef (Armour Packing Co.), 12 years old; one can shrimp, six years old; one can shrimp, one year old; one can quince, five years old, and one can California peaches, five years old.

The dishes prepared from the contents of these cans were served simultaneously with those prepared from recently canned goods. The guests were not told which was which and were asked to submit a verdict in each case by number. The results favored the older canned goods in almost every instance where such a comparison was made. In the case of the aged canned meats the guests pronounced them excellent in every way and thoroughly palatable.

The "jury" at this demonstration included representatives of a number of newspapers and several food experts. Among others present were United States Senator Richardson, of Delaware; Dr. Willis Cummings, W. B. Cragin, of the Armour Packing Company;

H. E. Cragin, of Armour & Company, and other trade representatives and representatives of trade publications.

## COTTON OIL COMBINE ALLEGED.

Some excitement has been created in the Southwest over a reported investigation by government agents of what is claimed to be a combine of cotton oil mill interests in the new State of Oklahoma to control prices, both of the raw seed and oil mill products. Sensational newspapers are devoting much space to the matter, the following from the New York Commercial being a sample:

Developments thus far show enormous profits made by the cottonseed oil mills. In one instance a mill, that originally was established at a cost of about \$40,000, cleaned up in profits, last season alone, more than \$75,000. In another instance a mill, built and equipped with up-to-date machinery two years ago, paid for itself in the first season's profits. The main charge against the alleged trust is that the purchase price of cottonseed is held down to \$10 a ton, year in and year out, when it is claimed the seed is worth far more than that.

Recently the independent cotton ginner of eastern Oklahoma organized for mutual protection, and they are now spreading out all over the territory. The plans are now in progress for the erection at some point in eastern Oklahoma of an independent cotton oil mill, and in fact it was the operations of these independents that first brought forth an investigation.

An interesting story now circulated, hints at the existence of a secret and alleged fraternal organization, known as the Society of Plato, to which dealers in cotton and its products belong, especially the owners of cottonseed oil mills. The purpose of the society is not fully known, but there is suspicion that it is the means by which the members of the alleged trust pool their business and divide the profits.

## BUTCHER WORKMEN'S DEMANDS.

The threatened ultimatum to be served on packers by the butcher workmen's organization has not yet materialized. The executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America met at Syracuse, N. Y., last week. President Michael Donnelly, who led the unsuccessful packinghouse strike of three years ago, resigned his leadership of the organization, presumably because of ill-health. He will be taken care of by the organization, being appointed national organizer. Vice-President Edward W. Potter, of Utica, N. Y., was elected to succeed him, and Second Vice-President Joseph Masterson, of New York City, became first vice-president. Third Vice-President John E. Carney, of Louisville, Ky., became second vice-president; Fourth Vice-President August Moulter, of Buffalo, became third vice-president, and Fifth Vice-President Timothy McCreash, of Pittsburg, Pa., became fourth vice-president. A new fifth vice-president will be appointed later by the board.

A committee consisting of President Potter and Vice-Presidents Masterson and Moulter was appointed to present the demands of the union to the packers. The chief complaint is that the packers are discriminating against members of the union in engaging workmen in various plants.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.



## PACKINGTOWN TO-DAY

By Shailer Mathews, Editor of "The World To-Day."

My examination of Packingtown extended from March 22 to March 30, and included the plants of Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Nelson Morris & Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. I saw every stage of the packing process and visited the most important departments repeatedly. I saw the houses under all conditions, from full operation to "clean-up." I have tried to describe things as they are rather than as they may have been a year ago.

Because of my thoroughly lay eye and mind I asked the assistance of Professor E. O. Jordan and Professor Ludwig Hektoen, the former well known among bacteriologists and sanitary experts, and the latter one of the commission recently summoned by the government to consider the matter of regulations for meat inspection. I should not wish to commit these gentlemen to everything I say relative to Packingtown, but on the other hand my statements as to the healthfulness of the packinghouses express their conclusions as well as my own. I have been largely influenced by their advice and governed by their suggestions as to matters of special inquiry.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered me by the representatives of the great packinghouses, as well as by Dr. S. E. Bennett and his force of government inspectors, both veterinary and sanitary, with whom I have talked. No one of them has ever evaded a question or hesitated to show me a room or object I have asked to see.

While I can not claim to have examined everything in a region so great as Packingtown, I have had constantly in mind the reports and descriptions issued during the past year, and in my repeated visits I have studied carefully those processes and places which have been subjected to special criticism. As far as I know there is no stage of the production of food products I have overlooked.

The real question that interests people who, like myself, are plain buyers and consumers of beef and mutton and pork, is whether the meat which comes to our tables is slaughtered and prepared under healthful conditions. It is these consumers I have had always in mind as I have gone up and down, through and around the great buildings of Packingtown, and it is for them I write my honest and, so far as I can judge, my unprejudiced, conclusions as regards the conditions under which their food is prepared.

Packingtown is a little world in itself. It consists of something like four hundred and fifty acres in what is now almost the heart of Chicago in which there are employed from twenty thousand to thirty-five thousand men and women, and in which can be slaughtered in a single day approximately 25,000 cattle, 25,000 sheep and 50,000 hogs. During the course of a year its entire business must aggregate close to half a billion dollars. It has its bank, its fire departments, its sanitary inspectors, its policemen and its railroads.

### The Cattle Out of Doors.

The stock yards themselves do not belong to the packers, but to a corporation con-

trolled largely by the Vanderbilts. As has already been said, they cover an area of several hundred acres and consist of a labyrinth of pens reached by narrow alleys. They are crossed and recrossed by huge viaducts along which the cattle are driven to the various slaughter houses. Most of these pens are open to the air, but those intended for the sheep and hogs are covered. Practically without exception, their floors are made of vitrified brick bedded solidly in sand. They are furnished with long troughs for feeding the animals, as well as tanks for watering them. There is no crowding and, although they are comfortably filled, each animal has room in which to lie down. A force of men is constantly engaged in cleaning the pens, and they are well drained. Altogether, they are probably as well kept as is possible, considering the nature of the use to which they are put.

It is doubtful whether in all the world there is a more remarkable sort of bargaining than that in these yards. There is sufficient competition on the part of the slaughter houses to cause the price of live stock to vary from a fraction of a cent to several cents a pound. If there be any fixing of the price of beef—a matter about which I do not myself feel competent to pronounce either way—there is sufficient variation in price to enable "scalpers" to make a living by buying and selling cattle after holding them a short time.

In all these sales, which daily run into enormous sums, there are only verbal contracts. The buyer has his cattle weighed and gives the seller a certificate of weight. This certificate is cashed at the Drovers' National or the National Live Stock Bank, and the amount is charged to the account of the proper firm.

When the live stock is sent to the slaughter houses it is not driven through the lanes, but over the viaducts. These viaducts lead by a series of branches to different slaughter houses and the animals are brought directly to the pens which lead to the killing rooms. These pens are well constructed and kept as clean as possible.

In one packinghouse, that of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the cattle are driven through a pool of belly-deep water for the purpose of washing them before they reach the killing floor. In forcing the cattle into the "knocking pens," science has been introduced in novel fashion. A metal rod attached to an overhead trolley gives a slight electric shock to a recalcitrant steer and thus replaces the olden-time goad which was liable to injure the hides.

Before each batch of animals has been finally sold and weighed, it is visited by a State inspector, who makes the ante-mortem examination. These inspectors cull out those animals which show any sign of actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw. Such cattle are removed by the State officials before the herd is sold, and once or twice a week are slaughtered at an official abattoir, that of the Standard Slaughtering Company, under the supervision of federal, State and city officials. If upon post-mortem examination the flesh is found diseased it is tanked and made into fertilizer and low-grade grease. The proceeds from the sale of these rejected animals are distributed by the Live Stock Exchange among the commission houses who have handled them.

Animals that pass this first inspection are weighed and sold to some packing establishment. If that establishment be engaged in interstate business, they are again inspected, this time by the federal officials. The inspector places in the ear of each rejected animal a metal tag bearing the words, "U. S. Rejected," as well as a serial number. He sometimes further clips a portion of the hair in order to insure their identification.

The importance of this ante-mortem in-

\*Reprinted in part from the May number of "The World To-Day."

spection is very great when it is borne in mind that during the calendar year of 1905 there were rejected 17,891 cattle, 1,243 sheep and 26,138 swine, a considerable portion of which were finally condemned to the tank. The others passed the post-mortem examination, not being found unwholesome.

Those animals found dead on the cars do not enter the Yards, but are sent to the Globe Rendering Company, Globe, Ind., where their carcasses are made into low-grade grease and fertilizer.

### The Process of Slaughtering Animals.

A slaughter house at the best is not an attractive place, particularly where the number of animals slaughtered during the course of a day runs into the thousands. But so far as I could judge after careful and close inspection of a number of the killing beds, there is nothing attending the process of slaughtering that threatens the healthfulness of the food.

The packinghouses are all built upon the same general plan. The killing rooms are on the top floors and are well lighted by windows as well as by electricity. Their walls are brick and in the newer buildings are faced with concrete to the height of eight or ten feet. The killing beds are of vitrified brick or concrete and are thoroughly cleansed with hot water and rubber scrapers as soon as the killing is complete.

It is, of course, not a pleasant spectacle to see a great steer that has been stunned by a blow on the head come tumbling out from the tilted floor of the knocking pen, and be strung up by one leg while his throat is cut and a workman catches the torrent of blood in a pail; but there is nothing insanitary in the process. Like a good many other sentimentally unpleasant processes it is necessary if men and women are to eat beef. So far as one can see, real care is taken that the beef carcass, while it is being opened, is so placed on the brick floor and is so handled that the hide rather than the flesh touches the floor.

After these first steps in the process, it is caught up on chains and the meat never once touches the floor.

The hogs, immediately after being bled, reach the "headers" after having been run through a tank of boiling water intended to loosen the hair, but which also must act to some extent as a means of sterilization. The odors accompanying this bath are not agreeable, but, in the large abattoirs the rooms are very high posted and are in some cases furnished with strong forced drafts.

So far as I could learn there is nothing necessarily injurious in these odors. In all slaughtering processes, odors, like sentiment, are no measure of sanitary deficiency, provided only they come from the process and not from insanitary conditions. The odor of decaying flesh is one never to be confused with other odors, and that I never once detected in any of the packinghouses, either during or after working hours.

(To be continued.)

### DOLD PACKING COMPANY REPORT.

The annual financial statement of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State, shows the following condition of finances on January 1, 1907: **Assets**—Real estate, \$1,725,089; machinery and fixtures, \$657,371; material, \$1,487,224; cash and debts receivable, \$1,120,023; means of transportation, \$206,818; total, \$5,196,528. **Liabilities**—Capital stock, \$1,454,755; accounts payable, \$1,607,986; profit and loss, \$2,133,786; total, \$5,196,528.

### READ THE BEST BOOKS.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner.

## LOST PROFITS IN COTTON OIL

### Arbitration Difficulties Are Not the Only Cause

By Edwin Lehman Johnson.

Life is too short to carry the differences which arise between buyers and sellers in marketing cotton oil to the courts. It is a decided advantage to both parties to have a certain number of these cases arbitrated by commercial bodies organized for the purpose, and the settlement of the rest on these decisions as precedents.

As it is estimated that there are ten private settlements to each arbitration settlement, the importance of fair and just arbitrations is of the utmost consequence. If ten thousand dollars too much or too little are allowed by arbitrations the buyers and sellers gain or lose, as the case may be, not merely ten thousand dollars, but one hundred thousand dollars. A million dollars will hardly measure all the allowances that have been made already this season. Few law courts anywhere handle cases involving so much money in reference to a single product as this.

These remarkable figures illustrate at once the necessity of an equitable system of arbitration and the necessity as well of jealously guarding our commercial arbitration courts and carefully avoiding any appearance of dictation to them, disrespect of them or reflections upon the individuals who compose them.

#### Present Dissatisfaction Is Alleged.

Complaints from both buyers and sellers of one or another arbitration court fairly

raise the question whether our present arbitration system has not in many respects outlived its usefulness. In view of the approaching convention of buyers and sellers at Jamestown in May, when our court procedure receives its annual overhauling, a frank and open discussion in the trade press ought to be welcomed.

Bearing these things in mind, and assuming that some changes are imperatively necessary to add to the efficiency of our courts of arbitration, as well as to promote greater harmony and good will between buyers and sellers, let us first see if another great object cannot be secured at the same time.

#### Largest Profit in Human Food.

The largest profit from any manufactured product almost invariably comes from its suitability for human use, such as clothing or food, and the higher the use the greater the profit. Unquestionably the greatest profit from cotton oil comes from that portion which enters into consumption as food. Whatever hinders this consumption, whatever unfits a large proportion of cotton oil for human food, necessarily lessens the profits of both mills and refineries.

The greatest source of lost profit in the cottonseed industry at the present time comes from insufficient care of the raw product, seed, and from the mixing of damaged seed with sound seed. There is this season unquestionably a shortage of crude cotton oil

suitable for edible purposes to meet the consumptive demand which has been built up in the last dozen years. This is not due altogether to the long and disastrous storms of last October, when so large a proportion of the seed was damaged.

There was enough good seed grown to have produced a sufficiency of good crude oil, but the bad habit of previous years of recklessly mixing the seed is responsible for two or three times as much inferior oil as need to have been made. Next year, with better climatic conditions, there may be a sufficiency of good oil in spite of the mixing, but if we are ever to develop the use of cotton oil for human food until two-thirds or three-fourths of the cotton oil crop is applied to this use, then there must be a radical change in the handling of the seed.

#### Inducements to Crude Mills.

It is an undeniable and lamentable fact that the crude oil mills do not appreciate the importance of better care of the seed, and by paying practically the same price for bad or mixed seed as for entirely sound seed promote the bad habit of mixing the seed before it reaches the mill. All the refiners of any standing want the average quality of crude cotton oil improved, and yet few of them realize that our present method of purchase, as well as of arbitration, discourages this laudable object. The fear of punishment when the punishment is light is no great hindrance to wrongdoing. The hope of reward even when the reward is not great is a much more powerful incentive to improved conduct.

(Continued on page 28.)

## BOOK SALE

### SPECIAL

	Publishers' Price	Sale Price
Manufacture of Sausages - - - -	\$ 2.00	\$1.00
Pork Packers Hand Book - - - -	10.00	3.00
Public Abattoirs and Cattle Markets - -	10.00	3.00
Thirty Years a Marketman (retail) - - -	1.50	1.35
Cottonseed Products - - - -	3.00	3.00
Modern Soaps, Candles and Glycerine -	7.50	7.50
Glue Handling - - - -	1.00	1.00
Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine - -	10.00	3.00
Manufacture of Varnish and Linseed Oil -	5.00	1.00
20th Century Book of Recipes - - -	3.00	3.00

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## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

The sausage factory of R. L. Eby at Lebanon, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Martin O'Rear contemplates the erection of a cottonseed oil mill at Jasper, Ala.

Fire which originated in the hide room damaged the plant of the Hammond Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., on April 27.

F. G. Binder has let the contract for the erection of his new slaughter house at Fort Wayne, Ind.

It is reported that the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill is contemplated at Heflin, Ala.

The Holmes County Union will erect a co-operative cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer factory at Esto, Fla.

C. Thompson, of Llano, Tex., is interested in the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Lampasas, Tex.

The Frio Cotton Oil Company of Pearsall, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by N. C. Sayre, W. F. Thompson, E. A. Lilley and R. W. Hudson.

The San Angelo Cotton Oil Company, San Angelo, Tex., is considering bids for the erection of an oil mill.

The Elkins Tanning Company, Elkins, W. Va., will enlarge its plant, doubling present capacity.

The American Glue Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra 1 per cent. on the common stock to stock of record April 26.

The leather manufactory of the H. N. Cook Belting Company at San Francisco, Cal., was destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of \$30,000.

The Selma Union Slaughter House and Packing Company has been organized at Selma, Ala., by L. G. Clark, M. Konigstahl and J. C. P. Heinz.

The Krochnot Patent Leather Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by G. R. Demontford, A. Meygat and C. Patin.

The Newark Beef Company, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by James E. Bathgate, H. N. Swift and J. B. Then.

F. R. Schmidt has purchased the La Crosse sausage factory at La Crosse, Wis., formerly owned by Rogers & Shorrel, and will reopen and operate the plant.

The Ashland Leather Company, Ashland, Ky., will shortly erect two tannery buildings.

Plans are being prepared for a two-story beam house and a three-story roller house.

The Prague Cotton Oil Company, Prague, O. T., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by W. H. Mayes, W. M. Morgan and John T. Mozier of Norman, O. T.

The oil mill, gin plant and seed cotton storage room of the McKinney Oil Mill and Gin Company, at McKinney, Tex., were destroyed by fire on April 26, causing a loss of \$16,000 with \$12,000 insurance.

The Hunt-Rankin Leather Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$50,000 to deal in hides, skins and leather. President, B. W. Rankin, Arlington; treasurer, H. V. Hunt, Peabody.

M. Moriarity, formerly manager of the branch house of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at Schenectady, N. Y., has been put in charge of the company's house at Troy, N. Y.

The Putnam Fertilizer Company, Cookeville, Tenn., will establish a plant for the production of fertilizers. A 20 x 60 foot addition will be erected to its present building for installing a mixing plant.

The Union Cotton Oil Company of Prague, O. T., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by J. G. Lindsay, C. G. Ambruster, W. E. Ambruster and J. Jepson of Norman, O. T.

The Elgin Cotton Oil Mill Company, Elgin, Tex., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock. Chester Berg is president; W. H. Rivers, first vice-president; A. F. Anderson second vice-president, and Carl Carlson, secretary.

It is reported that E. J. Harth, Cincinnati, O., will establish a branch tannery at Knoxville, Tenn. About \$200,000 will be invested.

C. E. White & Company have incorporated under the laws of Illinois to conduct a live stock and commission business at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., with \$10,000 capital stock, by Charles E. White, Arthur J. Hallows and A. W. Chitwood.

At a meeting held this week, Fred Joseph, formerly vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, was elected president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company of New York City, to succeed Arthur Bloch, who becomes vice-president. The company will extend its operations in this country, and engage extensively in the exporting of cattle and meats.

### AGAINST PACKERS IN EXPORT CASES.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Federal district court in the cases against various pack-

## PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES. Governor's Island, N. Y., April 12, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., May 13, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1907: Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal. Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time, at respective points named, for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1907, will be received and opened at same time at West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks and San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened May 13, 1907," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied.

H. B. OSGOOD, Col., Chief Com'y.  
A 13, 20, 27, M 4.

ing companies for accepting alleged rebates on packinghouse products on through bills of lading for export from Kansas City to Christiania, Norway, and other foreign ports. The packers contend that being for export on a through bill the special rate given was not a violation of the anti-rebate law, and it was not necessary to publish it. The cases will be carried to the United States Supreme Court and the issue thoroughly tested.

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 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue  
 West 89th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 760-771 Westchester Avenue  
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and  
 East Side Market } 45th Streets  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

## Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

The defendants involved in the decision are the Armour Packing Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company and the Cudahy Packing Company. These cases are the first of the so-called rebate cases brought by the United States against the packers to be determined by the Appellate Court, and will form the basis for future action until the Supreme Court reviews the decision. The substance of the conclusions reached by the court is:

The giving or receiving of a rebate or concession whereby property in interstate or foreign commerce is transported at a less rate

than that legally filed and published, is a violation of the Elkins act, and is a continuous crime, adjudicable in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of any district through which transportation is conducted.

The rates of transportation from places in the United States to ports of trans-shipment and from ports of entry to places in the United States, of property in foreign commerce carried under through bills of lading, are required to be filed and published by the amended Interstate Commerce act of 1887.

If carried under an aggregate through rate which is the sum of the ocean rate and the

rate from or to a place in the United States, to or from the port of trans-shipment, or of entry, the latter rate is required to be filed and published.

If carried under a joint through rate by virtue of a common control, management, or arrangement of the inland ocean carriers, the joint rate is required to be filed and published.

The giving or receiving of the rebate or concession whereby property in interstate or foreign commerce is transported at less than the established rate, is the essence of the offence pertinently denounced by the Elkins

(Concluded on page 24.)

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## New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers  
Association.

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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New  
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## PRACTICAL MEAT RULES

Next week may be a very important period  
in the future of those meat establishments  
which have government inspection. A meet-  
ing of the principal house inspectors and the  
Washington authorities is to be held in Chi-  
cago on Monday for the purpose of discuss-  
ing from the government viewpoint all of  
the regulations which have been put into ef-  
fect under the new law. It will be a kind  
of experience meeting, and it is believed the  
real purpose of it is to bring about practical  
modifications of the regulations.

It is expected that concurrently there will  
be a report to the department officials from  
the pathological commission, composed of  
scientific experts not in the employ of the  
government, who were invited several months  
ago to make a study of the regulations from  
a scientific standpoint, and particularly with  
reference to that portion of the regulations  
dealing with condemnations for diseases. This

commission, composed of the best authorities  
in the United States on the various subjects  
with which the regulations deal, has been go-  
ing over them with a view to making recom-  
mendations to the department either for  
modifications of the present rules or for  
even more strict ones should that be neces-  
sary in their judgment.

A report from such a commission, giving  
scientific advice to the government officials,  
and a meeting of inspectors who have had in  
charge the practical enforcement of the meat  
inspection law, taken in conjunction give  
promise of results which will be of vital ef-  
fect on the trade of the inspected establish-  
ments.

What the result of this conference will be  
cannot be foretold, of course, but students of  
the situation fully expect a modification of  
the present regulations. The new meat in-  
spection law was put into effect after the  
bitterest kind of charges had been preferred  
against the packinghouse business, and after  
a newspaper onslaught which was world-  
wide. The packinghouse side of the ques-  
tions involved was never heard, so that when  
the new law went into effect there was a  
great public prejudice against the business.  
In view of the circumstances surrounding the  
beginning of the enforcement of the law, the  
Department of Agriculture had no alternative  
but to construe the law with absolute rigidity  
and with unmitigated severity.

The regulations as promulgated have been  
all comprehensive. It would be almost an ut-  
ter impossibility for an inspected establish-  
ment to violate the law even should it desire  
to do so. The safeguards put around it by  
the department have been such that a viola-  
tion would have been next to impossible. The  
public health has been more than safe-  
guarded; even every little esthetic point has  
been fully covered.

It is believed that the department has  
erred only in that its enforcement of the law  
has been too good. Many of the administra-  
tive regulations have been so enforced that  
it would be impossible either to violate the  
law or to permit any outside criticism of the  
department. It seems fair to all concerned,  
therefore, to say that some of the regulations  
might be modified without endangering the  
public health or the effectiveness of the law,  
and at the same time reduce the present ex-  
pensive packinghouse operations. Such modifi-  
cations would also permit inspected establish-  
ments to have a more business-like control  
over their plants.

If the pathological commission should re-  
commend that the regulations on condemna-  
tions be modified, the department can accept  
the recommendations and at the same time  
feel that a statement from the commission  
that the present regulations are too severe  
is a compliment to the authorities upon their

earnest enforcement of the law. Coming  
from such a commission as this one, the rec-  
ommendations offered can be accepted by  
either side as having the greatest weight,  
and it is believed the department will listen  
to the unbiased judgment of these men.

Whatever action is taken, or if none is  
taken, the public at large should know that  
the packers have accepted the regulations of  
the department almost without question, and  
have worked earnestly with the government  
for their enforcement.

It could not be expected that a law of such  
great importance as the one in question could  
be in perfect working order after so short a  
time as seven months, but the work that has  
been done in this direction is simply wonder-  
ful, and the packers and the department are  
to share the credit. It will be a disappoint-  
ment to many, however, if the events of the  
near future do not mark highly important  
steps in the advancement of the regulations  
to a more practical basis.

## STILL A MYSTERY

The terms of the proposed agreement with  
Germany in reference to an extension of the  
temporary tariff arrangement beyond July 1  
are still a mystery to the public. Many re-  
ports have been afloat, but none of them ap-  
pears to be based on actual knowledge. It is  
quite a revelation to Americans that our  
Washington government adopted the Euro-  
pean principle of diplomatic secrecy in place  
of the old-style American publicity.

Our protectionists are, of course, exceed-  
ingly eager to learn the real facts of the  
proposed understanding, which will be in  
force within less than two months, though on  
the American side the President alone, with-  
out interference by Congress, will decide on  
its terms, while on the German side the peo-  
ple through their representatives in the  
Reichstag are at least supposed to have a  
deciding voice—a curious reverse, by the way,  
of republican and monarchical government.

So much, however, may be stated with  
some assurance, that American meat inter-  
ests will receive very little, if any, relief  
from the obnoxious strictures of German  
laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, though the terms are still a  
mystery, France seems to be afraid that the  
interests of her exporters may be impaired  
by the coming American-German agreement.  
The French government filed a mild protest,  
asked for a tariff commission of their own,  
and, as seems to be the general rule, re-  
enforced French regulations against American  
meat products. Like the Jew of olden times,  
American meat evidently gets the licking  
wherever there is a fight. And, like the Jew  
of olden times, it fails to receive the proper  
backing from the government.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### DETERMINATION OF FORMALDEHYDE.

When strong sulphuric acid is poured down the side of a test tube containing the liquid supposed to be preserved by formaldehyde, such as milk, and so as to give a good lower stratum, a violet color appears at the junction of the two liquids, when the milk contains as little as one part of formaldehyde in 200,000. It is advisable to add 0.05 per cent of ferric sulphate to the strong sulphuric acid to give the maximum amount of color.

### FAT FROM WOOL WASHINGS.

For the extraction of fats from waste washings, and in particular from wool washings, these waste liquors, according to French patent No. 368,654, are treated in an apparatus acting continuously with a substance that will produce an emulsion by chemical or physical action. Suitable substances mentioned are petroleum, spirit, carbon tetrachloride, ether, hydrochloric acid, etc., and bases such as soda, magnesia and lime. Centrifugal force or distillation can be used subsequently in the separation of these agents.

### DETERMINING QUALITY OF MEAT.

Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, and the best quality of meat is rarely obtained from poorly bred stock. The desired "marbling" or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in scrub or native stock, nor do the gaudy fellows of the show ring, with rolls of fat on their ribs, always furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply-fleshed animal and nicely marbled meat that is not easily explained. It is found that the two go together usually, unless the animals are carried along too far, in which case there may be a surplus of "spine" or outside fat. Fine bones, soft, luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.

### VALUATION OF GLUE AND GELATINE.

Chemical methods of ascertaining or comparing the value of glues and gelatines depend upon the determination of the glutin contained in the sample, and this has usually been done either by determining the total nitrogen of the sample and calculating to glutin, or by precipitating the glutin as tannate, and either weighing this or determining volumetrically the amount of tannic acid needed to effect the precipitation. None of these methods is accurate, for commercial glues contain nitrogenous substances other than glutin, and the composition of the glutin tannate is not invariable.

The amount of nitrogen contained in a

precipitate of glutin tannate is exactly the same as that in the amount of glutin from which it was formed, and it is also found from analyses of samples of pure gelatine that dry glutin contains 17.615 per cent of nitrogen. Accordingly, in the analysis of a glue the glutin is precipitated as tannate and the nitrogen in the precipitate determined by Kjeldahl's method. A sample of 10 grms. is allowed to swell in water over night, then dissolved and made up to 500 c.c. The solution is filtered through a dry filter, 25 c.c. are taken, mixed with 50 c.c. of 5 per cent alum solution, precipitated with 100 c.c. of 1 per cent tannin solution, and the precipitate filtered off and washed.

### A SULPHURIC ACID BI-PRODUCT.

In the process for obtaining pure selenium from "chamber mud" produced in the lead chambers used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the mud is heated moderately with sulphuric acid and potassium permanganate, some sodium chloride is added, the solution diluted and filtered, and the selenium precipitated from the solution by reducing agents. According to known methods, care must be taken not to add too much permanganate, otherwise explosions may occur. The selenium separates in the cold as a red, amorphous powder, which, on warming the solution, melts together to coarse lumps, which can be removed by ladles without filtration.

### SAPONIFYING TALLOW WITH LIME.

The saponification of tallow with lime is perhaps not the most perfect process, but it is one much used, and a description of it may be of interest. The digester in which the process is carried out takes the form of a copper tube about 18 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, with a movable cover at each end. It is placed upright when in use. The upper cover is made of stronger metal than the rest and, like the detachable bottom, it is held in its place by bolts and nuts.

The upper cover has a manhole with its cover and two sockets, by means of which it can be connected to two copper pipes with cocks, one communicating with the fat reservoir, the other with the receptacle in which the milk of lime is kept for saponification. The upper cover is also provided with two safety valves, a small cock and a pressure gauge. The lower cover is fitted with a blow-off pipe, and also with a steam pipe for admitting steam to the digester, both governed by taps. A wooden cleading surrounds the digester as completely as possible, to economize heat and therefore fuel.

The tallow undergoes a preliminary fusing and purification by direct contact with the steam, in an iron pan. Steam is blown through it from an iron pipe which reaches down nearly to the bottom of the pan and

then forms a perforated coil. Each cask of tallow is placed with its bung hole near the open manhole in the cover of the pan, and steam is turned into the cask by means of a hose. The melted tallow then flows out into the pan, and floats on water previously put therein. When enough tallow is in, steam is turned on to the coil.

After a time, known by experience as sufficient to clean the tallow, the steam is turned off, and the contents of the pan are allowed to cool and settle. As the water sinks to the bottom it carries with it the dirt and other impurities of the tallow, and can be drawn off from under the clean fat. A cock is used after the withdrawal of the dirty water to run out the fused tallow. This is then pumped into a receptacle at a higher level than the digester.

In the mean time the milk of lime has been made, sifted and put into its proper reservoir ready to run into the digester. The amount of unslacked lime used to make the lime milk is from 2 to 3 per cent. of the weight of the tallow to be saponified. To increase the effect of gravitation in getting the lime and tallow into the digester a partial vacuum is made in the latter by turning steam into it till most of the air has escaped from its interior, and then closing all openings and letting the digester cool. The consequent condensation of the steam makes a vacuum which helps the weight of lime milk and tallow when the latter are to be run into the digester.

When the necessary quantities of lime and tallow are in the digester, steam is turned into it. The pressure is kept at eight atmospheres for about ten hours, the steam blowing off from a small cock in the upper cover at that pressure. Steam is then shut off, and the small cock is closed. The digester is then at once emptied through the blow-off cock, the pressure inside insuring that all the contents will be effectually driven out.

After a short time the expelled mass separates into a sub-lye containing glycerin and a supernatant layer of saponified fat. As soon as this separation is complete the two layers are run off, the lye into a storage vessel, where it is kept for the subsequent extraction of the glycerin from it, and the lime soap into a vat having a little water at the bottom of it. A perforated steam coil allows of the soap being boiled up here with the water for a short time.

The next step is to allow the soap again to rise and to draw off the water, which contains a further amount of glycerin worth extraction, and lime, the soap being ready for decomposition with sulphuric acid to get the fatty acids from it.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

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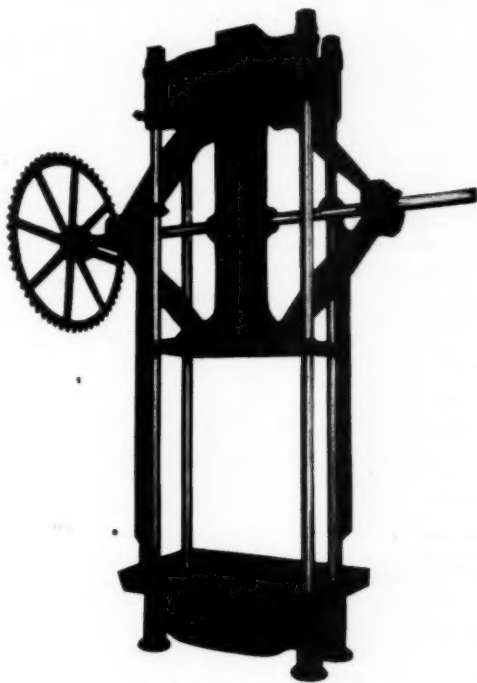


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### WOLF REFRIGERATING SALES.

The Fred W. Wolf Company, Chicago, manufacturers of ice-making and refrigerating machinery, report the following important sales, among others, recently made by them:

R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn., 50-ton refrigerating plant.

Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada, large order direct expansion piping.

Franz Bros., brewery, Freeport, Ill., 75-ton refrigerating plant.

St. Tammany Ice & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Covington, La., 30-ton ice plant.

S. M. McKendree, Augusta, Ga., 25-ton ice plant.

Yuma Ice Company, Yuma, Arizona, 85-ton refrigerating plant, 50-ton freezing tank and 25-ton distilling system.

Star Fish & Oyster Company, Mobile, Ala., 25-ton refrigerating plant and 10-ton freezing system.

Fred Harvey, Kansas City, Mo., 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Comanche Cotton Oil Company, Comanche, Texas, 16-ton ice plant.

Oscar Mayer & Bros., Chicago, 50-ton refrigerating plant.

Austin Biscuit Company, Chelsea, Mass., 30-ton refrigerating plant.

Simons Packing Company, Youngstown, Ohio, 30-ton refrigerating plant.

Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company, Atlanta, Ga., for Oglethorpe Hotel, Brunswick, Ga., 12-ton refrigerating plant.

Thompson Hotel Company, Lincoln, Neb., 20-ton refrigerating plant and 6-ton freezing system.

The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company, Chicago, large order direct expansion piping.

Northern Brewing Company, Superior, Wis., large order direct expansion piping.

John Wishart Machine Works, Chicago, large order direct expansion piping.

Gottfried Brewing Company, Chicago, large order direct expansion piping.

Armour & Company, Chicago, large order direct expansion piping.

Muessel Brewing Company, South Bend, Ind., direct expansion piping for brewery cellars.

Thompson Hotel Company, Lincoln, Neb., 20-ton refrigerating plant, including small freezing system.

King Bros., Garden City, Kansas, 15-ton ice plant.

Irwin Bros., Chicago, 15-ton refrigerating plant.

Franklin & Hayes Brewing Company, Pocatello, Idaho, 7-ton freezing system.

Florence Crystal Ice Company, Florence, Colo., condensers and large order of fittings.

L. Eisenmenger Meat Company, St. Paul, Minn., large order direct expansion piping.

Baier & Ohlendorff, Freeport, Ill., 4-ton freezing system.

Seventh District Ice Company, New Orleans, La., condensers, distilling apparatus, etc., for 25-ton ice plant equipment.

Hoopeston Ice & Storage Company, Hoopeston, Ill., 10-ton ice plant.

Masontown Brewing Company, Masontown, Pa., 65-ton refrigerating plant and 15-ton freezing system.

Triggs Candy Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Bloomer Ice & Cold Storage Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa, large order brine piping.

Wauchula Manufacturing Company, Wauchula, Fla., 15-ton ice plant.

Enlarging compressor for the United Breweries Company, Monarch Brewery Branch, Chicago, Ill.

James M. Connor, New Orleans, La., 40-ton ice plant.

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Fayetteville, N. Y.—The Fayetteville Milk Products Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by D. H. Wells and A. T. Armstrong of Fayetteville, and F. E. Share of Syracuse, N. Y.

Pocahontas, Va.—The Pocahontas Ice Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. President L. Magrill, M. Davis, W. R. Graham, C. C. Frazier and others.

Norfolk, Va.—The City Ice Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. S. K. Rubiaz, president, and C. C. White, secretary.

Hamilton, O.—The Frechtling Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by A. G. Frechtling and others.

Loma, N. D.—The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by N. H. Hole and others.

## ICE NOTES.

Toronto, Ont.—The plant of the Davies Brewery Company was destroyed by fire on April 30.

Eaton, Wis.—The capital stock of the Farmers' Progressive Creamery Company has been increased from \$750 to \$1,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Heidebreder Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$8,000 to \$25,000.

Des Arc, Ark.—J. T. Small is establishing an ice factory here.

Jackson, Tenn.—The Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Tyler, Tex.—The plant of the Tyler Ice Company has been damaged to the extent of \$1,500 by the explosion of ammonia.

Minersville, Pa.—The Union Brewing Company will replace its plant which was recently destroyed by fire, by a thoroughly modern and larger structure.

Blooming Grove, Tex.—A company is being organized here to have a capital stock of \$30,000, for the purpose of erecting an electric light and ice plant.

Greensburg, Pa.—The Star Brewing Company will enlarge its plant this summer. About \$150,000 will be expended.

Geneva, N. Y.—The cold storage plant of Dilman Brothers was damaged by fire on April 29.

Booneville, Mo.—The Booneville Ice and Laundry Company, recently organized, will erect a building costing \$30,000. The capacity of ice plant is to be 26 tons daily.

## READ THE AUTHORITIES.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange.

## THE COMMERCIAL APPLICATION OF REFRIGERATION.

By Hal Williams, M. Inst. M. E.

(Concluded from last week.)

I do not know whether any of you have ever noticed that when you have a particularly obstinate problem confronting you a solution is often most easily reached by a complete reversal of all the elements involved. Thus, in drying by refrigerating, in-

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stead of continually heating air to a high temperature to raise its dew point, we lower its dew point and freeze the water out. Instead of admitting fresh air and letting the moisture-laden air go to waste, we use the same air over and over again.

Let us take a concrete example and explain how it is done. The goods to be dried are placed in an air-tight room; the air from this room is sucked by a fan and blown over a nest of coils which are kept at a low temperature by a refrigerating machine. In passing over these coils the air is reduced from a temperature of, say, 70 deg. to a temperature of, say, 30 deg., or a 40 deg. drop. At the low temperature it can no longer contain its moisture and this is deposited in the form of water or snow on the refrigerated coils. The air leaving the refrigerated coils at a temperature of 30 deg. passes over some steam coils, which once more raise its temperature to 70 deg. It then passes back into the air-tight room, and when it comes in contact with the goods to be dried it is a perfectly dry air at a temperature of 60 deg. and eager to absorb every drop of moisture it can. Owing to the outside air being at a temperature of, say, 60 deg., there is little or no loss of heat from the drying-room by radiation; therefore, all heat put into the air is usefully employed in drying the goods.

The duty to be done by the refrigerating machine consists in cooling so many cubic feet of air and in freezing out so many pounds of water; the duty to be done by the heating coil consists in heating the same quantity of air to a temperature of 70 deg. The coal expended, therefore, does the work (a) of furnishing power to the refrigerating machine, and (b) of heating the air between the refrigerating coil and the drying cham-



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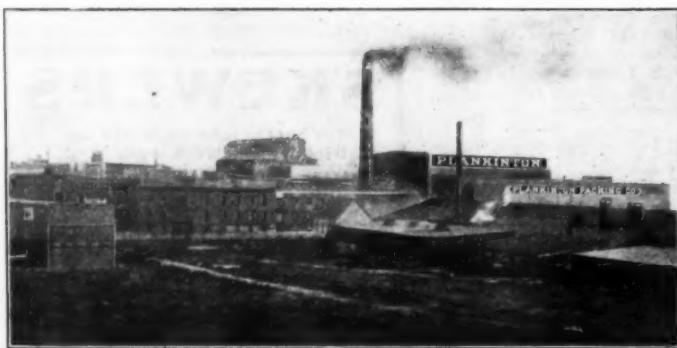
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ber. It is a well-recognized principle in refrigeration that a small number of thermal units expended in power can, under certain conditions, account for quite a large quantity of thermal units abstracted as heat; thus in freezing water a cooling effect of over 50,000 thermal units can be produced by the expenditure of 25,000 thermal units as power, and when the range of heat transference is less, as in the case of drying, this difference, or the ratio of heat extracted to work done, i. e., the coefficient of performance, will be much greater and therefore the process much more economical.

Drying by refrigeration has also been made use of on a very large scale for drying the moisture out of the air supplied to the blast furnaces employed in smelting iron ore. This application is a comparatively modern one, for though it has for many years been recognized by iron smelters that the blast furnaces are affected to a remarkable degree by the variations in the humidity of the atmosphere, the theoretical saving by the removal of this humidity has not been sufficient to justify any considerable outlay of capital. These theoretical considerations only take into account the heat which is absorbed in the furnace by the disassociation of the water vapor in the air blast and consequently only show a saving effected of about 4½ per cent. There are, however, very strong reasons to believe that the removal of the moisture from the blast has a very marked effect upon the oxidation of the carbon in the coke, considerably increasing it, and consequently the evolution of heat per pound of coke handled.

In the years before 1904, Mr. James Gayley, of Pittsburg, gave considerable attention to this point, and so impressed did he become with the fact that the removal of the moisture from the air blast supplied to blast furnaces working under average efficiency would effect large savings in coke consumption and increase the output of pig-iron, that he persuaded the Carnegie Steel Company to install an apparatus at its Isabella furnace at Etna, Pittsburg.

One grain of water per cubic foot of air is equal to one gallon of water per hour per thousand cubic feet of air used per minute, or practically one gallon of water per hour. As a blast furnace of average size consumes about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute, and as the atmosphere contains as much as 5 grains per cubic foot, the amount of moisture carried into the furnace would be equal to 200 gallons per hour.

As I have said, the theoretical loss produced by the evaporation of this water is not so very great, but, adding to this the practical gains obtained from the higher oxidation of the carbon to which I have previously referred, and, in fact the economy observed by Mr. Gayley, resulting from a reduction of moisture contained in the blast from 5.6 grains per cubic foot to 1.75 grains per cubic foot, was an increase of pig-iron produced of about 25 per cent. and a reduction in coke consumed of about 20 per cent.

In mining work refrigeration comes into play by enabling shafts to be sunk through water-bearing strata, or through running sand. The process employed is to drive a number of tube wells into the ground, in a circle surrounding the position in which it is desired to sink the shaft. Refrigerated brine



**PURITY**

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave.      LOUISVILLE, KY.

is circulated through these tubes, and the soil surrounding them is gradually frozen. In due course the freezing extends from one well to another, and the result is a solid block of frozen ground. Mining operations can be carried out in this frozen ground with perfect safety, the soil being excavated and the sides of the shafts being lined with cast iron or similar material. By applying this method, a number of shafts have been sunk, more particularly on the Continent, through soil which had defied all other means of sinking, and valuable coal measures, which would otherwise have been lost, have been opened up for exploitation.

#### MECHANICAL HEATING AND DRYING.

The transmission of heat or of moisture by means of a fan blower is closely allied with the process of ventilation. In an ordinary fan-heating system all of the heating surface is massed at the fan, whence the heated air is forced through ducts to all parts of the building. For normal indoor temperatures with outdoor air at zero the incoming supply must range in temperature from 100 to 150 degrees, according to the rapidity of air change within the building. The air thus becomes a medium by which the heat is transmitted to distant points.

The process of drying is only an exaggerated case of heating in which the temperature to be maintained greatly exceeds that required in a well-ventilated room. A supply of air sufficient to change the volume once in 8 to 15 minutes in the ordinary structure is all that is necessary to meet the conditions

## HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**ANHYDROUS**  
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Omaha, American Transfer Co.  
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
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Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,  
Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-  
fer Co.  
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-  
fer and Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Doty Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts.,  
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Liverpool, 18 South John St., Peter R. McQuile  
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*has an enviable record of 30 years of general service*

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of good heating and ventilation, but a supply equivalent to a complete change in the free spaces within the dry-room 60 or more times per hour is required in the lumber dry kiln. The temperature therein will range up to 150 or more degrees. Owing to its greatly increased absorptive power the air at this temperature greedily takes up and carries away the moisture in the exposed surfaces. The method of application and the temperature to be maintained depend entirely upon the character of the material to be dried.

Glue and gelatine require low temperatures and ample volume. Knit goods in the piece are dried by internal application of heated air under pressure which distends the piece, the air escaping through the meshes. Cotton, wool and the like are spread upon beds formed by covering with netting enclosed boxes into which the hot air is discharged and from which it can only escape through the material above.

The materials now dried by hot blast are legion: Asbestos, blood, bricks and clay, clothes pins, eggs, leather, malt, milk and gunpowder, hair, soap, stove linings, sweet corn, yarns and a thousand other products of our industries depend upon the process for their successful production.

### PACKERS LOSE IN REBATE CASES.

(Concluded from page 18.)

act. The "device" by which the concession or transportation is brought about is not an essential element of the crime, and it is unnecessary to plead it in the indictment. The meaning of the clause "by any device whatever" in the Elkins act is, directly or indirectly, in any way whatever.

A contract by a carrier and a shipper to transport the latter's goods in interstate or foreign commerce at the then established rate for a definite time is ineffective after a higher rate has been filed and published as required by law. The time during which a rate different from the agreed rate is established by filing and publishing is excepted from the term of such contract by virtue of the national acts to regulate commerce which are a part thereof. Such a contract constitutes no defence to a charge of giving or receiving a rebate or concession from the filed and published rate.

The only criminal intent requisite to a conviction of an offence created by statute which is not malum in se, is the purpose to do the act in violation of the statute. No moral turpitude or wicked intent is essential to a conviction of such a crime.

### BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Official figures of imports of meat and livestock into Great Britain for the first three months of 1907 show that Argentina considerably outstrips the United States in exports of beef to English ports, while we send more pork than all competitors combined. Imports of fresh meat and bacon for the three months by countries were as follows:

	Beef. Cwts.	Mutton. Cwts.	Pork. Cwts.	Bacon. Cwts.
United States ...	588,229	...	33,094	778,365
Argentina .....	660,636	273,795	...	...
New Zealand ..	97,270	396,434	...	...
Uruguay .....	5,571	7,553	...	...
Netherlands ..	...	24,100	144,539	...
Australia .....	...	439,415	...	...
Denmark .....	...	...	5,609	392,604
Canada .....	...	...	...	208,406
Other countries..	10,428	2,080	12,378	19,836

Total 3 mos., '07 1,362,134 1,143,377 196,420 1,399,211  
Same time, '06. 1,421,060 860,424 165,886 1,519,400  
Same time, '05. 1,116,119 918,472 187,983 1,434,963

Imports of meat animals were as follows, with comparisons:

From	1907.		1906.	
	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.
United States ....	98,407	42,330	112,833	21,380
Canada .....	17,759	1,186	20,476	1,382
Channel Isles .....	229	...	258	...
Total, 3 months...	116,395	43,516	133,567	22,762

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.



## "The Brunswick"

### REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

#### Facts that are Interesting and Well Worth Investigating

WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Better Undertone—Sympathy With Grain Markets—Weather Conditions Stimulating Prices—Fairly Liberal Hog Movement—Moderate Stocks of Meats and Lard—Active Home Consumption—Conservative Export Interest but Liberal Consignments.**

The hog products market conditions had varied early this week in a very narrow way, but they became of a more emphatic order towards the close of the week. The unseasonable weather conditions, with, at this writing, another cold wave extending over the West, and stimulated wheat markets, have the natural effect upon hog products markets, by which upon them the selling interests are getting an advantage.

It is realized that not only the grain crops but the cotton crop are in a season of peculiar weather conditions, from which alarm can easily be taken, and that at this season large crops, all around, are needed that abated prospects, or a late season for them, would not only enhance selling values of the products themselves, but likely disturb business conditions otherwise. As yet, as concerns the grain crops, of course, the probable winter wheat yield is of significance only, as yet, and the damage to it is of steadily more importance.

It may be said that the weather news is now watched more than any other factor in markets for food products, as well as in financial circles.

There would be little probability of violent changes in prices of hog products from other factors than the grain markets, as concerns the near future trading. The feeling

is that however easier or firmer the market would become from the rate of hog supplies marketed, about the current trading basis would be maintained until the time arrives for a much more active marketing of hog supplies.

Beyond the speculation in hog products as a factor has been the very large home consumption of both meats and lard.

As the hog products had settled in price upon some one day's trading, from speculation, they come around again to firmness when it was shown that the packing was rather closely taken up on the liberal distributions of supplies to the home sources of absorption. There has been only an ordinary movement to the foreign markets.

The new demands from foreign markets are of a conservative order; therefore, the consignments make up the greater proportion of the foreign movement.

Because of the steady full rate of the takings of supplies by home sources, some of the traders had been looking for better markets than have happened since the wind up of the more important May liquidation. But it does not seem to us that the market is likely to move in a radical way in the near future unless something further unexpected happens from weather conditions in connection with the grain crops, with which the provision markets would, of course, sympathize.

It appears doubtful for the following reasons that the products markets can get at once materially away from current prices outside of the grain markets development; that speculation is likely to remain of a slow

order until something definite is learned of the prospects of the corn crop, that either the "long" or "short" interests in the hog products are not of a sufficiently large or general order to provoke snappy market prices for them. Moreover, that there is little probability of getting, in the near future, the prices of hogs down in material degree, and that if hogs are to keep around current prices that the values of the products must be supported. At the same time it is realized that it is unwise to spurt sharply the prices of products as the hog prices would drift in sympathy with higher products markets. It is believed that there are too many hogs in sight to lay down the packing at increased cost.

There has been steadily, latterly, a larger hog supply at the packing points than had been expected. It is close to the time when the hog supplies should be of even more importance.

It is expected that through the summer months the hog packing will be of much more importance than it was in the previous year at that time, providing the prices for the hogs do not prove unsatisfactory to the farmers. In other words, the hogs are believed to be freely back in the country close to marketable average, but that the farmers might, in some degree, hold them back if much of a pressure is brought upon their prices by the buyers; therefore, that it could be the early fall months before there was an all around active marketing of the hog supply.

But in any contingency of prices the hogs are likely to be received in somewhat freer

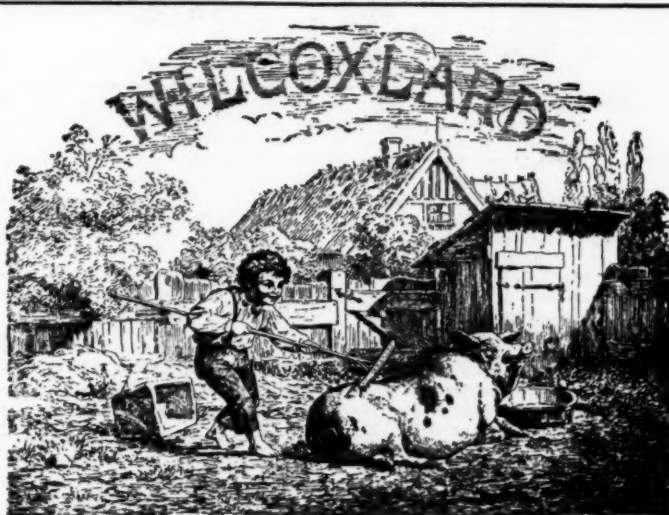
# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK  
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD



volume than they were in the previous season, however abated the movement of them may be from any possible large volume.

In our opinion there is need of a much larger packing than that had last year, as from the rate of the home consumption and the probability of more material export movements in the summer months than those had last year at that time.

The hog meats are being liberally bought up for consumption. The competition of shippers with the packers for the hog supplies, in part shows the temper of buying all over the country the meat supplies.

As concerns the lard product it would be understood that as there is little probability of other than very well sustained prices for the competing products. The prices of the pure lard would be encouraged to firmness, particularly by the prospective market values for the compound lard. Besides there is the well understood requirements of the foreign as well as of the home markets for pure lard itself.

The compound lard is likely to be well maintained in price, in consideration of the present and prospective prices for cottonseed oil.

The cottonseed crushing season is nearly over, except in a few sections of Texas and the territories. The remaining supply of cottonseed oil for use through to the new crop season, is believed to be not more than needed at strong prices.

It is true that oleo stearine has further come down in price and that the compound makers would be benefited that much in their compound lard make, except that there have been recently even higher prices for cottonseed oil.

The products that usually work in sympathy with the hog and seed fats, although recently ignoring influences from them, such as tallow and greases, are, this week, taking on steadier market prices. The late sharp declines in the values of tallow and grease had brought them to a trading basis for active buying. This week, therefore,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. more money is asked for both tallow and grease than prevailed on sales for them in the previous week. As well the English markets for tallow are showing a partial recovery of 6d. for tallow.

The deliveries on contracts in Chicago at the beginning of the month were 4,750 tes. lard, 700,000 lbs. ribs and 8,000 bbls. pork.

The Chicago stocks May 1 were 24,000 bbls. contract pork (19,582 bbls. May 1), 30,000 bbls. other pork (38,787 bbls. May 1), 25,000 tes. contract lard (28,872 tes. May 1), 17,000 tes. other lard (19,908 tes. May 1), 12,500,000 lbs. ribs (13,396,000 lbs. May 1).

The world's visible supply of lard, as made up to this writing, shows the stock in and afloat for Europe as 155,000 tes., an increase for the month of 3,500 tes. Last year there was a decrease in the month of 27,000 tes.

In New York there is only moderate animation to export trading in pork and at rather easier prices. Sales of 340 bbls. mess at \$17.25@18; 200 bbls. clear at \$17.50@19; 100 bbls. family at \$19@19.50. Western steam lard has diminished attention of foreign markets; sales of Middle West lots on offer here at \$8.85@8.90; closed at about \$8.50@8.85. City steam lard is taken up moderately at irregular prices. Sales of 350 tes. at \$8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8.50. Compound lard is at irregular prices, and is a little more freely dealt in; sales at \$8@8.25 for car lots. In city meats there has been a liberal trading in pickled bellies, which about cleaned up the accumulations, and prices closed stronger. Within the last two weeks close to 200,000 lbs. pickled and clear bellies have been sold; the closing prices for pickled bellies are 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  @11c. for 12 lbs. ave.; 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 14 lbs. ave.; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 10 lbs. ave., and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for smoking ave. Loose pickled shoulders quoted at 9c. Loose pickled hams at 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 2,770 bbls. pork, 9,092,549 lbs. meats, 8,656,509 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year: 3,455 bbls. pork, 12,005,549 lbs. meats, 11,371,941 lbs. lard. From November 1: 93,757

bbls. pork, 264,821,009 lbs. meats, 340,333,418 lbs. lard; in the previous season, 110,820 bbls. pork, 336,255,838 lbs. meats, 389,980,881 lbs. lard.

The exports from November 1 include for the United Kingdom, 26,434 bbls. pork (25,842 bbls. previous season), 221,421,566 lbs. meats (264,292,926 lbs. previous season), 154,425,139 lbs. lard (154,216,594 lbs. previous season), and for the Continental, 11,067 bbls. pork (17,959 bbls. previous season), 34,545,290 lbs. meats (60,936,657 lbs. previous season), 133,507,739 lbs. lard (193,932,665 lbs. previous season).

Decrease in exports from November 1 equal 3,412,600 lbs. pork, 49,647,463 lbs. lard, 71,434,829 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—The recent advance in prices in the English markets has been sustained, and there is some inquiry thence. Stocks not only of tierced but of barreled beef are very moderate at our seaboard markets, and the steady wants by distributors keep prices to a firm basis. Quotations: city extra India mess at \$20@21. Barreled, mess at \$9.50@10.50; packet, at \$11@11.75; family, at \$14@14.75.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, May 1, 1907, were as follows:

Bacon.—Amsterdam, Holland, 29,886 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,829 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 107,555 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,221 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 272,387 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 200,655 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 36,174 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 42,115 lbs.; Hull, England, 404,347 lbs.; London, England, 39,825 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,129,774 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 4,143 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 2,267 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 8,868 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 27,485 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 140,841 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 96,481 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 2,515 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 15,800 lbs.; Santa Cruz, 1,087 lbs.; Tunis, Algiers, 1,775 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 854 lbs.

(Continued on page 42.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended April 27, 1907, with comparative tables, as follows:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week April 27, 1907.	Week April 28, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom...	900	804	26,434
Continent.....	397	459	11,067
South and Cen. Am.	596	238	11,647
West Indies.....	1,017	1,180	38,213
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	743	6,005
Other countries....	—	31	391
Totals.....	2,770	3,455	93,757

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom...	7,514,559	9,867,521	221,421,566
Continent.....	1,246,175	1,832,963	34,545,290
So. and Cen. Am....	53,500	68,050	1,790,513
West Indies.....	278,275	421,315	6,655,146
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	16,000	81,775
Other countries....	—	—	326,719
Totals.....	9,092,549	12,005,549	264,821,009

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom...	3,308,469	4,586,952	154,425,139
Continent.....	4,049,614	4,014,118	133,507,739
South and Cen. Am.	476,070	899,760	17,405,241
West Indies.....	793,356	1,753,271	32,994,713
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	59,880	280,986
Other countries....	29,000	58,040	1,710,620
Totals.....	8,656,509	11,371,941	340,333,418

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,531	3,733,575	5,435,706
Boston.....	314	1,670,650	853,986
Portland, Me.....	56	2,096,300	278,000
Philadelphia.....	456	357,590	232,833
Baltimore.....	—	185,034	640,664
New Orleans.....	411	88,590	634,610
St. John, N. B.....	2	939,250	30,000
Galveston.....	—	—	10,500
Mobile.....	—	26,650	147,216
Newport News.....	—	—	384,000
Totals.....	2,770	9,092,549	8,656,509

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	18,751,400	22,164,000	3,412,600
Meats, lbs.....	264,821,009	336,255,838	71,434,829
Lard, lbs.....	340,333,418	389,980,881	49,647,463

#### OEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierces.....	2/	3/	15c.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	13c.
Oil cake.....	8c.	10c.	8c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	13c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	13c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2M
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	13c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	18c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 27, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Tea. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard.
10Oceanic, Liverpool.....	321	1045	53	40	506	509	
2Victorian, Liverpool.....	1026	181	37	195	1985		
3Campania, Liverpool.....	595	1001	20	10	175	739	
4Carmania, Liverpool.....	664	229	—	—	400	200	
*Philadelphia, Southampton.....	1055	—	5	300	1350		
*Mesaba, London.....	309	75	5	43	310	4347	
Bristol City, Bristol.....	134	15	50	25	—	2660	
Toronto, Hull.....	812	25	25	1520	7998		
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam.....	7785	330	82	1637	1470		
Toronto, Rotterdam.....	1485	—	—	100	—	—	
5Finland, Antwerp.....	8305	335	45	187	408	2090	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen.....	—	30	100	—	150	—	
Chemnitz, Bremen.....	—	—	—	—	600	—	
Hudson, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	62	190	
La Provence, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	60	—	
Roda, Bordeaux.....	—	—	—	—	294	1669	
Gallia, Marseilles.....	5	10	—	75	370	—	
United States, Baltic.....	125	—	126	264	630	1150	
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean.....	215	—	—	—	40	266	
Liguria, Mediterranean.....	15	—	—	—	35	200	
6Francesca, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moltke, Mediterranean.....	358	—	—	—	—	—	
Calabria, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	50	35	
Republic, Mediterranean.....	25	—	—	—	35	475	
7Gerty, Mediterranean.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	
8Holland, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Afghan Prince, South Africa.....	—	—	—	—	—	190	
Total.....	17575	1714	6925	489	338	611	6772
Last week.....	28712	1258	7248	762	1003	928	6449
Same time in 1906.....	15664	6359	19476	160	1147	1100	804
							3937
							51072

Last year's tallow, 1,001 pkgs.  
1.—250 pkgs. tallow. 2.—45 pkgs. tallow. 3.—250 pkgs. tallow. 4.—100 pkgs. tallow. 5.—888 pkgs. tallow. 6.—1,052 pkgs. tallow. 7.—475 pkgs. tallow. 8.—61 pkgs. tallow.

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—It seemed clear last week that the market, by the sharp declines in prices then made, had about touched bottom. Indeed, it rather looked then as if the pressure in selling had been rather overdone.

But we do not regard the firmer attitude assumed by sellers this week as more than a natural reaction in sentiment from a too hasty decline in prices, and that it is not strengthened from a disposition to pay more money by soapmakers or from any desire to buy among them at all freely at other than the low prices of the previous week.

It has not followed, this week, of a temper among sellers that a very marked reaction in prices is possible, but only that buyers should consider it unlikely that supplies can be had within  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. of the previous week's trading prices. Some of the melters, however, are asking quite  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more than then.

There is some bidding  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. better than the prices of the previous week, although that most buyers are resting upon the old offers they made because they had secured a fair degree of supply in the previous week's trading, and are therefore in a position to be indifferent in demands.

The recovery of tone in our home markets was emphasized a little when the London auction sale came by one cable as unchanged to 6d. higher, and by another as unchanged to 9d. higher. Out of 1,600 casks offered at the sale about 800 casks were sold.

The New York city hogshead tallow was held early in the week at 6c., or  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than the basis of the sales of the previous week. The bidding upon the open market then was  $\frac{5}{8}$ c., and otherwise, in one instance, of  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. Afterwards a sale was made of 50 hhds. at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c., and 50 hhds. at 6c. The weekly contract deliveries were at 6c.

The first half of May delivery had been well sold up on the New York city hogshead tallow, and some of the melters are sold ahead all through May. There are about 300 hhds. to be sold altogether for the May delivery.

There has been firmer holding of special tierced tallow such as the foreign markets would take, and  $\frac{6}{8}$ c. is the asking price for it.

The city edible tallow is held at 7c., but it is somewhat nominal at that price, as demand is unimportant. The supply of this class of stock is, however, very moderate. There is tallow, called as good as edible but not government inspected, offered from out of town points at  $\frac{6}{8}$ c.

Country made tallow is taken up moderately and it is hardly possible to do better for it in price than the basis of the trading in the previous week. Sales of 240,000 pounds country made, in lots, at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{8}$ c., and exceptional lots at more money, or from  $\frac{6}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{8}$ c.

There are reports of some export demand, but it is essentially for the better grades of tierced tallow. But by export demand at all the market this week would be in better shape than it was a few weeks since. The exporters have bid 6c. for some tierced lots which are held at  $\frac{6}{8}$ c.

The decline in the prices before this week had been as rapid as they were in Europe, and the small reaction this week in the foreign markets about equals the improvement made in this country.

It does not look as if export demands would amount to much in the near future, at an advance on last week's prices, as the Continental markets seem better able to take care of their soap interests and are quiet in demands for supplies upon the English markets.

But an important export demand on the Eastern markets for the tallow supplies is not at once necessary, in consideration of the fact that the more desirable class of stock had been pretty well bought up.

The home soapmakers, those who bought tallow at the inside prices of last week, have now a comfortable working basis for their manufactured goods, and it may be doubted that they would care to see the prices of tallow go under the late inside prices if it would involve a change in the selling prices of manufactured goods. It would be understood that it is always very hard to put up the prices of manufactured goods after the selling cost is once reduced, even if an advance is warranted by the cost of raw materials.

While the Western markets last week did not fully sympathize with the New York market in its decline, yet they went sufficiently lower to start export demand upon them, and some large lots were bought for export, for May delivery, with the belief that they were in good part to cover short sales.

The large production of white grease had a good deal to do with the late decline in the tallow prices, aside from the depression in the English markets. But the weakness in the English markets was mostly on Australian tallow, under expected larger supplies of it.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is still under neglect by the compound makers. As the pressers are making accumulations there is a disposition to bear down hard on prices.

There are sellers in New York at  $\frac{8}{8}$ c., with  $\frac{8}{8}$ c. bid.

It will require vitality to the compound lard trading to get life among the compound makers in stearine buying, or a feeling among the compound makers that the stearine has struck bottom.

The decline in the prices of the stearine from the top point has been considerable, but the compound makers do not seem to be more secure over the price than before.

It is probable that the consumption of compound lard is not abated, but it is a fact that the distributors of the compound lard are meeting the consumers' demands for it from deliveries that they are getting on contracts.

Chicago quotes the stearine at  $\frac{8}{8}$ c. bid and  $\frac{8}{8}$ c. asked.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Lard refiners' demands are unimportant and the market is somewhat nominal at  $\frac{9}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{9}{8}$ c.

**GREASE.**—There was some large buying in the previous week at the low prices then prevailing. The market has recovered a little, and is now quite steady, although quieter. The clearing of the market of surplus lots and the firmer tallow situation accounts for the better grease market. Quotations: Yellow at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. (some lots held higher to  $\frac{5}{8}$ c.); house at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{5}{8}$ c.; bone at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{5}{8}$ c.; "A" white at  $\frac{6}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{8}$ c.; "B" white at  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The surplus offerings are moderate and prices are firmly held. Yellow at  $\frac{6}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{8}$ c.; white at  $\frac{6}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{8}$ c.

**COTTON SEED STEARINE.**—Not much doing, with moderate supplies.

**OLEO OIL.**—The decline to 56 florins in Rotterdam in the previous week prompted a better demand. Rotterdam quoted at 56 florins. New York at  $\frac{10}{8}$ c. for choice and  $\frac{7}{8}$ c. for No. 3 grade.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Offered at easier prices, under freer offerings of supplies, and weaker English markets. Ceylon, spot  $\frac{9}{8}$ c.; do. May arrival at  $\frac{9}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{9}{8}$ c.; do. shipments May and July at  $\frac{8}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{8}{8}$ c.; do. May arrival at  $\frac{10}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{10}{8}$ c.; do. May arrival at  $\frac{10}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{10}{8}$ c.; do. May and June shipments at  $\frac{9}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{10}{8}$ c.

**PALM OIL.**—Rather favors buyers with slow demands. Red at  $\frac{6}{8}$ c. @  $\frac{7}{8}$ c.; Lagos at 7 @  $\frac{7}{8}$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—No further change to prices. The export demand is moderate. Quoted at \$5.15 @ 5.30 for large and small lots.

**LARD OIL.**—Manufacturers are buying moderately at steady prices. Prime quoted at 74 @ 77c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The jobbing business is somewhat better, and there is a little export trading. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

**Cocoanut Oil**

**Palm Oil**

**Palm Kernel Oil**

**Tallow**

**Grease**

**Caustic Soda**

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#### LOST PROFITS IN COTTON OIL.

(Continued from page 16.)

Prime crude cotton oil, the grade upon which the greatest portion of our oil is sold, permits of 10 per cent of damaged seed to be mixed with the good. This important fact in the discussion must not be lost sight of. Knowing this fact, the mill chances the mixing of the seed in the hope that the oil will pass, or come so near it that the allowance will not be large.

There is another and equally important fact which induces many a mill not only to receive mixed seed at full market price, but even to work off the unmixed damaged seed it receives little by little in the course of manufacture with sound seed, and that important fact is that the mill receives nothing extra for its oil if it goes better than prime.

In other words, a mill may do anything it pleases in the way of mixing seed or oil or in bad methods of manufacture without penalty, provided the resulting crude oil does not lose over 9 per cent in refining, and fulfils the other requirements for prime crude oil. And on the other hand, no matter how careful it may be to buy and press nothing but the soundest of seed by the best manufacturing methods, it receives nothing more for that oil than the other, even if it produces five barrels more of superior refined oil to the one hundred of crude than the other.

#### Present System Promotes Bad Oil.

If a system had been devised for promoting the damage of cottonseed and of cotton oil in the seed, or in manufacture, it could hardly do this more effectively than our present one. Yet our refiners not only consent to this system but insist upon it, and hitherto have looked with extreme jealousy upon any plan that would promote the better care of the seed or better methods of manufacture, if it in the slightest way interfered with this little bit of legalized graft which they get in buying an inconsiderable portion of crude oil with less than 9 per cent refining

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"IDEAL"

Prime Summer White.

"ROYAL"

Prime Summer Yellow.

"ACIDITY"

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loss without paying an equivalent for what they receive.

If the refiners would agree to pay a premium upon the invoice of the exact percentage by which the crude oil refines less than 9 per cent, these premiums would exert a powerful influence upon the oil mills in making better oil, in settling it or filtering it thoroughly, in buying better seed or insisting on receiving better seed, freer from trash and dirt and from damaged seed.

This matter was thoroughly discussed at the last convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association at Dallas, Texas, and the discussion of the subject is well worth the study of the various refiners. Its importance can hardly be overestimated.

Memphis, Tenn., April 20.

#### COTTON OIL TRADING RULES.

As already announced in The National Provisioner, the committee on rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association will meet in advance of the annual convention at Jamestown, which is on May 21-24, to revise the rules which govern trading in cottonseed products. The following notice to those desiring to advocate changes, or to be heard in connection with the rules, has been issued by Secretary Gibson:

By direction of Mr. L. A. Ransom, chairman, I herewith give special notice to all the members of the Interstate Cottonseed Crusher's Association that the rules committee will meet at our headquarters, Inside Inn, Jamestown, Va., May 18, 10 o'clock A. M., preceding our annual convention on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th, for the purpose of going over and getting the rules in shape for amendment and adoption when the convention assembles, and this is to earnestly request if you have any changes you wish made in them or new ones to suggest for adoption that you submit same in writing to Mr. L. A. Ransom, chairman, P. O. box No. 813, Atlanta, Ga., up to May 12, or after that date to him care Inside Inn, Jamestown, Va., and if possible be present at this meeting, to which you are cordially invited. It is very

important that we get the rules in such shape as to be fair to both buyer and seller.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT GIBSON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

#### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed products for the month of March, 1907, as shown by completed statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, aggregated \$3,333,669, as compared with \$2,332,029 in the same month last year. For the eight months of the fiscal year to date the export values are given as \$25,997,310, compared to \$21,631,305 for a similar period last year. These figures embrace only the oil, cake and meal. Linters are included in cotton export figures, while uses of the oil in food products, soap manufacture, etc., cannot, of course, be separately compiled to the credit of the cotton seed products industry. The figures for oil, cake and meal follow.

For the month:

	1907.	1906.
Cottonseed oil, gals. ....	4,200,888	3,640,900
Value .....	\$1,828,864	\$1,132,564
Cottonseed oilcake and meal, lbs. ....	121,309,202	96,488,451
Value .....	\$1,504,805	\$1,199,465

For nine months ending with March:

	This year.	Last year.
Cottonseed oil, gals. ....	32,365,517	34,840,490
Value .....	\$12,591,542	\$10,556,295
Cottonseed oilcake and meal, lbs. ....	1,038,951,985	953,467,221
Value .....	\$13,405,768	\$11,075,010

#### AFTER A NEW MEAT PRESERVATIVE.

The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health claims he has discovered a preservative in use in that State the manufacturers of which, he asserts, are openly defying the State and Federal pure food laws. The preservative is made in the East, and chemical tests show that it contains charcoal and pure sulphur which, when burned, form a sulphur dioxide gas that is absorbed by the meat, and has the same preservative effect as borax. The manufacturers state in their circulars that the preservative makes it possible for butchers to comply with the law, contending that the powder itself does not touch the meat.

## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Excited, Much Higher Range of Prices—Demands to Cover May and July "Short" Sales Here and in England—Marked Rise in English Markets—Foreign Demands Necessarily Turned to This Country—Moderate Unsold Supplies and the Producing Season Is Nearly Over.**

The entire market situation is a confident, excited one.

From the basis of a moderate supply, with the rate of home consumption and export demands, it is possible to land market prices pretty much against "shorts," in the home and English markets.

There seems to be, indeed, an actual scarcity of oil in sight to the new crop season, on the rapid rate of consumption that has been had.

It is quite difficult even now to get the oil as promptly as needed for even home use, even though the home demands, at present, are not particularly general.

The quickening of trading on Tuesday when the May and July "shorts" were anxious to cover contracts, and there was export demand sent the prices upward about 1c. per gallon. Again on Wednesday, almost at once there was another rise in the prices of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c. and towards the close of the day the sellers had a further advantage. The rise on Wednesday was on the new crop as well as the early months, as influenced by the poorer prospects from weather conditions for the new cotton crop. Then on Thursday there was a market at the opening still more in favor of sellers, while by the close of the day there was a further shooting up of prices of fully 1c. per gallon, with enhanced excitement. There is steady talk of "50c. oil," based upon the indicated fea-

tures, and, as well, on apprehended further disadvantages to the food crops, as well as to the cotton crop, from weather conditions, which would make the season a late one for some of the more important crops.

Another cold wave, with generally unfavorable weather, was spreading over the West and Southwest, and it is likely to reach the Southeast cotton sections.

It will be understood that it is not the "shorts" in the markets in this country alone that are exercised over the statistical positions of cottonseed oil, but the English "shorts," as well, who had sold the Continental markets and are unable to find the supplies to meet contract deliveries. Therefore apprehended further demand from England to this country for supplies is expected.

On account of the rapid rise in prices for cottonseed oil in the English markets, which has amounted to, for the week, fully 1s. 3d., and the inability to get sufficient supplies in England of the oil for actual needs, demands have necessarily turned to this country not only from England but from the Continental markets for contract grades of the oil, as well as for the edible oils.

Besides, it is the belief that England will have to buy further here unless the market prices go too much against it, in the event of which it would probably make settlements more freely.

It was, probably, more than anything else the situation of the foreign markets concerning requirements for contract deliveries, that started the New York market to an excited basis in Tuesday's trading, by which the "shorts" in this country became alarmed of market conditions more against them, particularly in consideration of the moderate supplies over this country.

The English shippers, as well as some of

the Continental shippers, together with a few trading sources in this country, expected, some weeks back, that even if prime oil should not be plenty by May and through the summer months, that there was a good prospect of off oils at least being in sufficient supply for all needs of them at the late period of the season.

No one should have looked for an excessive supply of prime oil through the season, or expected other than good full prices for it.

But it has been apparent within the last few weeks that there will be no surplus supply of even the off grades of the oil by the time of the new crop season. The unexampled rate of foreign and home consumption is likely to use up practically all of the grades held in stock or likely to be produced this season.

It would be understood that a market would not drift against "shorts," in the degree actual and possible, unless the statistical positions were of a positive order in favor of holding interests.

We observed in our last week's review that in consideration of the suddenly revived export demands, thus taking away considerable supplies from this along, to the new crop options, that the home consumers thought they could depend upon as the season wore along, that almost any high trading prices could prevail if the May and July "shorts" became prominent. These "shorts" evidently became alarmed this week.

There has been some buying, as well, of essentially all deliveries, on the part of investors, and by people who want to protect future needs for consumption. Moreover, there is the present and possible foreign markets requirements back of the feeling of confidence respecting prices, as well as the ordinary further wants for home consumption,

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in view, of course, of the moderate amount of supply to be had in the country.

The calculations we made some weeks since that the home compound makers would use about 200,000 barrels more of the oil this season than they used in the previous season, are proving correct. But there is, in addition to this, a larger export movement for the season than seemed likely in it until the buying of the last two or three weeks set in. As this additional buying on export account is for deliveries all along up to the new crop months, the calculations of the possible remaining supplies of the old crop can be better gauged than in most seasons, particularly in view of the well recognized degree of home consumption, and the fact that the producing season is pretty well over.

Of course the home soapmakers are not further buying the oil except as they must have it for the make of cottonseed oil soaps. The average run of the soapmakers are naturally using greases and tallow more freely on account of the higher than ordinary cost of the oil as against that for tallow and grease.

The supply position of cottonseed oil could not, however, stand more of a demand than it is at present having, or likely to have.

On top of all of the implied stimulating news for cottonseed oil, as concerns the current and prospective supplies of it to the new crop season, is the greater fear of a late new crop season from the poor weather conditions.

It is conceded that a good deal of replanting the cotton crop will have to be done, and that in many sections there is a scarcity of prime seed. All of this extra work makes it possible that a cotton crop, however large it may promise, will have to go into a later period of the fall months than had been expected a few weeks since, for possible adverse conditions at that time.

It is quite probable that a greater cotton acreage than that had last year has been given this season in some sections of the Southwest, more particularly in Texas and the territories; but it is very doubtful that the Southeast has enlarged, or could enlarge, planting, although it may be more fortunate than it was last year in bringing out a cotton crop in all around good condition.

It is well known that the seed supplies had this last season in the Southeast were of less volume than those had in the previous year.

It is to be hoped that the cotton crop will come through all right this year, as a large cotton crop is needed, not only by the consumers of the staple, but by the interlocked interests.

Each season shows a decided growth of consumption of cottonseed oil, and a production of it that two or three years since would have been considered ample for all wants and a surplus left over is now an insufficient one for actual needs. The probabilities are that this season there will be no surplus oil supplies carried over; therefore an early new cotton crop season should be had but which now looks very doubtful.

The edible oils in New York are selling at from 51@53c. for white, 51@52c. for butter oil, and 51@54c. for winter yellow oil and small lots and some brands above these figures.

The mills have no crude oil that they are

anxious to sell, and most of them are offering very moderate quantities. About 20 tanks have been sold on the basis of prime at 36@37c. Prime is crude at 38@40c.

It is calculated that the foreign markets have taken up within the last three weeks for deliveries from now along through to September, fully 60,000 barrels refined in the New York markets. These sales are, of course, largely of edible grades, but they include within the last few days an increasing quantity of prime and off grade oil.

#### New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week was firmly held. But there was little animation to speculative trading. There was continued export demand for white and butter grades, chiefly for white, and some demand from Germany for off grade yellow. The closing prices on Saturday (27th) for prime yellow were for April at 44½@45¼c.; May at 44½@45c.; July at 44@44½c.; September at 43@43½c.; October at 39@39¼c.; December at 35½@36c.

Off yellow, April at 42@42½c.; May at 41@42c.

Good off yellow, April at 42@43c.; May at 41@42½c.

Sales had been 100 bbls. prime yellow September at 43½c.; 100 bbls. May at 45c.; 200 bbls. July at 44½c.

On Monday the tone was even stronger, with an advance in prices of ¼@½c., with some demand to cover May and July contracts, and continued export demand. Sales of 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, May at 44½c.; 100 do. at 45c.; 400 bbls. July at 44½c.; 100 do. at 44½c.; 100 do. at 44½c.; 400 do. at 45c.; 1,000 bbls. September at 43½c.; 200 bbls. December at 36½c. Closing prices: prime yellow, April at 44½@45c.; May at 44½@45c.; July at 44½@45c.; September at 44@44½c.; October at 39¾@40c.; December at 36¼@36¾c.

Off yellow, April at 43½@44½c.; May at 42½@43¾c.

Good off yellow, April at 44@44½c.; May at 43@44c.

On Tuesday there was a good deal of excitement, with an advance in prices of 1@1½c. per gallon, based upon speculative bidding, and covering by "shorts," as well as from steady export demands and the generally moderate supplies over the country. Sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow, May at 45c.; 100 do. at 45½c.; 100 do. at 45½c.; 200 do. at 45½c.; 100 do. 45¾c.; 100 do. at 45¾c.; 200 do. at 46c., closing at 46@46¼c.; 400 bbls. July at 45c.; 100 do. at 45½c.; 100 do. at 45½c.; 200 do. at 45½c.; 600 do. at 46c., closing at 46@46¼c.; 200 bbls. September at 44½c.; 200 do. at 44½c.; 300 do. at 44½c.; 200 do. at 45c.; 100 do. at 45½c.; closed at 45@45½c.; 200 bbls. October at 40c.; 100 do. at 40½c.; 100 do. at 40½c.; closed at 40¾@41c. (November closed at 37½@39c.); 100 bbls. December at 36½c.; closed at 36½@37¼c.

Off yellow, May at 43@45c.; July, 43@44½c.

Good off yellow, sales 300 bbls. May at 44c.; closed May at 44@45c.; July at 44@45c.

On Wednesday the market opened strong and soon advanced 1c. for May and ¼@½c. for July, under demand to cover "short" sales. The trading then was 100 bbls. prime

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

# COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

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Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.



# ASPEGREN & CO.

**Produce Exchange**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**EXPORTERS**

**BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

**Cotton Seed Oil**

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

## FUTURE DELIVERY

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

yellow, May at 46c; 300 do. at 46½c; 700 do. at 46½c; 500 do. at 46½c; 2,500 do. at 47c; 300 bbls. July at 46½c; 200 do. at 46½c; 300 bbls. September at 45½c; 200 do. at 45½c. Later in the day the sales were: 800 bbls. prime yellow at 46½c; 300 do. at 47c; 100 bbls. September at 45½c; 100 do. at 46c; 100 bbls. May at 46½c; 100 bbls. October at 42c; 200 do. at 42½c. Closing prices: May at 46¼@46½c; July at 46½@47c; September at 45¾@46¼c; October at 42@42½c; November at 38¼@39¼c; December at 36¾@37½c.

Off yellow, May at 42¼@44c; July at 42¼@43½c. Good off yellow, May at 43¼@44¼c; July at 42½@44¼c.

On Thursday the market opened strong, and on the early deliveries was ¼@½c. higher. Sales of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, May at 47c; 200 bbls. July at 47c; 100 do. at 47½c; 100 bbls. September at 46½c; 100 do. at 46½c; 100 bbls. October at 42c.

Later in the day there were further sharp changes in prices to a higher basis, with continued liberal bidding and talk of "50c. oil." Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, May at 48c; 100 do. at 47½c; closed at 47¼@48c; 100 bbls. July at 48½c; 600 do. at 48½c; 300 do. at 48½c; closed at 47¾@48½c; 300 bbls. September at 47c; closed at 47@47½c; 100 bbls. October at 42½c; closed at 42¼@43c; 100 bbls. November at 40c; closed at 39¾@40¼c; December closed at 37@38c.

Off yellow, May at 43½@44¼c; July at 43@44½c.

Good off yellow, May at 44@45c; July at 43½@45c.

(Continued on page 40.)

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.

### JULIAN FIELD

**Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials**  
ATLANTA, GA.

### JULIUS DAVIDSON

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AND DEALERS IN

**Cotton Seed Products**

32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending May 1, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-06.
Aalesund, Norway	5	175	
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	60	
Abo, Russia	20	—	
Acapulco, Salvador	71	12	
Adelaide, Australia	42	51	
Alexandria, Egypt	—	568	2,872
Algiers, Algeria	125	6,939	3,142
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	468	409
Amapala, Honduras	—	8	20
Ancona, Italy	—	150	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	393	658
Antwerp, Belgium	60	2,295	5,795
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	53
Auckland, New Zealand	—	68	84
Azuu, West Indies	—	239	19
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	691
Barbados, West Indies	—	705	739
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	133
Berbec, British Guiana	—	84	—
Bergen, Norway	—	625	200
Berlin, Germany	—	—	12
Bissao, Port Guiana	—	13	—
Bombay, India	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria	—	675	81
Bordeaux, France	—	1,095	4,730
Braila, Roumania	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany	150	409	205
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	214
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres	—	1,226	1,697
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	77
Callao, Peru	—	—	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,609	1,928
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	101
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	345	282
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	8
Christiania, Norway	—	525	1,055
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	25	244	397
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	44	40
Colon, Panama	75	752	612
Constantinople, Turkey	—	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	275	745
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	192	110
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Curacao, Lewand Islands	86	100	41
Dantzig, Germany	—	2,133	2,000
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	62	9
Demerara, British Guiana	—	1,354	1,432
Drontheim, Norway	—	180	185
Dublin, Ireland	50	1,640	245
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—
Dunkirk, France	—	150	1,215
Fiume, Austria	—	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies	—	977	89
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	6
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,275	1,430
Genoa, Italy	150	11,400	8,261
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	195	79
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	—
Gibraltar, Spain	50	3,539	1,682
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,798	5,492
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,000	1,470
Grand Bassan, W. Africa	—	—	10
Granada, Spain	—	37	11
Grenada, W. I.	—	17	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	2,555	1,545
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	59
Half Jack, W. Africa	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany	9	2,370	5,647
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba	80	4,646	3,518
Havre, France	400	15,099	17,169
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	28
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	—	100	155
Inagua, West Indies	—	—	6
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	3
Kingston, West Indies	60	1,760	2,268
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,598
Konakry, Africa	—	20	194
Konigsberg, Germany	—	600	850
Kustentj, Roumania	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	130	113
La Libertad, Salvador	—	39	—
Leghorn, Italy	150	3,443	757
Leith, Scotland	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Liverpool, England	25	1,824	4,420
London, England	—	5,434	4,153
Lyttleton, New Zealand	—	—	17
Macelo, Brazil	—	434	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	306	526
Malmo, Norway	240	240	21
Malta, Island of	50	2,071	2,734
Manchester, England	—	3,350	1,292
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	15
Mansanillo, Cuba	—	—	59
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	51	7
Marseille, France	250	39,277	46,142
Martinique, West Indies	—	1,106	3,183
Massawa, Arabia	—	57	259
Matanzas, West Indies	—	583	221
Melbourne, Australia	—	58	293
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	6
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	—	24
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	3,176	3,538
Naples, Italy	—	450	572
Newcastle, England	—	40	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	51	29
Oran, Algeria	—	1,318	1,162
Oruro, Bolivia	—	42	—
Panama, Panama	—	—	86
Para, Brazil	—	10	—
Paysandu, Uruguay	—	—	9
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	1,983	915

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Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

**SCIENTIFIC** Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1878 **THE FOOS MFG. CO.,** Springfield, Ohio

Philippville, Algeria	131	—
Point-a-Pitre, West Indies	40	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica	21	77
Port au Prince, West Indies	33	92
Port Cabello, Venezuela	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	154	86
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica	18	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	39	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	4	—
Port Said, Egypt	105	50
Progreso, Mexico	5	240
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	132	81
Riga, Russia	7	—
Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	5,454	5,071
Rosario, Argentine Republic	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	125	22,992 7,065
St. Croix, West Indies	35	8
St. John's N. F.	27	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	121	172
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	17
Samana, San Domingo	25	31
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	213
San Domingo City, San Dom.	627	2,181 1,855
Santiago, Cuba	32	1,105 414
Santos, Brazil	1,247	3,039 1,241
Sekondi, W. Africa	10	10
Shanghai, China	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	26
Southampton, England	774	1,025
Stavanger, Norway	170	244
Stettin, Germany	50	5,954 5,063
Stockholm, Sweden	80	285
Sucre, Bolivar	—	6
Swansea, Wales	—	23
Sydney, Australia	9	25
Talcahuano, Chili	202	—
Tampico, Mexico	6	24
Tangier, Morocco	100	832
Trieste, Austria	50	2,266 67,907
Trinidad, Island of	182	248
Tunis, Algeria	350	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island	125	464
Valparaiso, Chili	507	3,401 1,076
Venice, Italy	—	12,017 8,223
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	95 251
Wellington, New Zealand	116	161 37
Yokohama, Japan	10	48 33
Total	4,881	202,930 258,601

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	10,796	15,014
Belfast, Ireland	315	275
Belize, British Honduras	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	200	—
Bordeaux, France	775	—
Bremen, Germany	5,605	8,303
Bristol, England	825	5,200
Christiania, Norway	600	850
Colon, Panama	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	4,025	6,193
Cuba	130	130
Dublin, Ireland	370	—
Dunkirk, France	350	500
Genoa, Italy	752	290
Glasgow, Scotland	2,250	1,685
Hamburg, Germany	18,382	18,800
Havana, Cuba	1,698	912
Havre, France	11,321	2,340
Hull, England	135	—
Liverpool, England	100	13,707 7,528
London, England	13,425	5,350
Manchester, England	25	1,024 600
Marseille, France	20,175	11,200
Port Barrios, Central Am.	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland	76,101	79,092
Swansea, Wales	50	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	423
Trieste, Austria	50	10,950
Venice, Italy	100	40
Vera Cruz, Mexico	179	300
Total	1,505	183,903 171,490

## From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	100	200
Bremen, Germany	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	860	201
Hamburg, Germany	7,399	3,000
Havana, Cuba	436	—
Liverpool, England	1,000	—
London, England	500	—
Reval, Russia	406	—
Rotterdam, Holland	49,912	29,497
Tampico, Mexico	—	6,822
Trieste, Austria	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	6,780	3,315
Total	—	67,774 50,535

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	420	1,479
Bremen, Germany	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	350	170
Hamburg, Germany	3,140	2,948
Havre, France	390	600
Liverpool, England	—	600 80
Rotterdam, Holland	300	5,095 5,265
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50
Total	300	9,905 11,160

## From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	475	—
Hamburg, Germany	612	161
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200
Total	1,162	361

## From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	53	—
Barcelona, Spain	130	—
Bremen, Germany	9,405	3,510
Christiania, Norway	—	844
Genoa, Italy	213	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	4,565	3,440
Hamburg, Germany	100	3,359 3,432
Havre, France	903	2,892 3,451
London, England	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland	—	39,018 26,938
Stavanger, Norway	33	197
Trieste, Austria	—	106 321
Venice, Italy	—	423
Total	1,110	60,207 42,517

## From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	300 16,641
Liverpool, England	—	3,090 2,431
London, England	—	56 999
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200 9,404
Total	—	3,646 29,920

## From All Other Ports.

Canada	1,125	15,970 10,981
Costa Rica	—	1
Germany	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300
Guatemala	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	200
Honduras	—	10
Japan	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	10
Mexico	—	5
Salvador	—	72
Total	1,125	16,470 11,491

## Recapitulation.

From New York	4,881	202,930 258,601
From New Orleans	1,505	183,903 171,490
From Galveston	—	67,774 50,535
From Baltimore	300	9,905 11,160
From Philadelphia	—	1,162 361
From Savannah	1,110	60,207 42,517
From Newport News	—	3,646 29,920
From all other ports	384	15,729 11,491
Total	8,927	546,017 576,103

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, May 2.—In our last letter we pointed out the strong bullish situation and also mentioned that the only arguments of the bears against it was their belief that notwithstanding its scarcity, the oil would not be wanted on account of the lower prices of other fats. Developments have shown how wrong they were. Already now the demand both from abroad and by domestic consumers is away ahead of the supply and then how is it going to be during the summer months with the production nearing its end. The outlook is certainly not bright for whoever wants cotton oil, whether it be a consumer or a short.

On the advance some selling of October-November-December refined oil has been noticed. The new crop has, however, followed the advance only partly and should oil continue to advance it is not apt to get the full benefit of it. We want to call special attention to the tremendous rise in English cotton oil during the week, which shows that the situation in Europe is identical to the one in this country. We quote to-day: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 47c.; July, 47½c.; September, 46½c.; October, 42¼c.; November, 39½c.; December, 38c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 53c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 53c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 28s. 1½s.

## CABLE MARKETS

## Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 3.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 33½ florins for off oil, 39¼ florins for prime summer yellow and 43 florins for butter oil.

## Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 3.—Cottonseed oil market steady at 56½ marks for off oil, 60½ marks for white oil, 70 marks for butter oil and 61 marks for prime summer yellow.

## Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 3.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 69 francs for old crop and 62 francs for new crop off summer yellow.

## Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 3.—The market is very firm and good demand. We quote prime summer yellow, old crop, at 73½ francs; October to March, 62 francs, and winter oil, 82 francs.

## Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 3.—Cottonseed oil market is advancing. Sales of off oil at 28s.; prime summer yellow at 29½s. c. i. f. English ports.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—Crude oil, 36c. for basis prime; stocks about exhausted. Prime meal, \$21.50, Atlanta. Hulls, \$8.25, Atlanta, loose.

## Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., May 2.—Market firm; prime crude oil 38c.; choice meal, \$22, f. o. b. mill.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 2.—Cottonseed oil market strong and higher; basis prime crude, 35c. Choice meal, \$22.50. Hulls, \$5.50@5.75, loose; sacked, \$8.75@9.

## CONVENTIONS.

May 21, 22, 23, 24.—Inter State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.

June 5, 6, 7.—Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Memphis, Tenn.

June 25, 26.—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex.

## INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, J. J. Lawton, Hartsville.  
Secretary and Treasurer, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues to show a firmer tone on April salting hides, and there is a fair amount of activity in these, but February and March hides continue neglected, and tanners are not interested in these except at even lower prices than those previously made. Packers report that a number of the largest tanners are taking more interest in the hide market, but the tanners themselves state that they have less confidence in the market now than when values were materially higher, and that they will continue to operate conservatively as long as the demand for leather continues as moderate as at present. Native steers are in somewhat better inquiry, and packers are firm on April salting. One big packer sold 2,000 late Aprils at 14½¢, which was all the packer had left of that month at Kansas City. Buyers' bids on February and March natives are 13½¢, but no sales are reported outside of three cars of March and April stuck throats, that were sold by one of the smaller outside packers at 13½¢. Spread native steers continue as strong as ever, and a big packer who recently refused a bid of 17¢ for his June to January salting is holding at 18¢, as is also a big packer, who refused 17½¢, as previously noted. No further sales have been made of Texas steers, and these are unchanged at 14¼¢@15¢ for heavy, 14½¢@14¾¢ for lights and 14¼¢ for extremes. Butt brands continue only in moderate demand, but one big packer sold 2,000 of these of April salting from Omaha and Sioux City at 13¾¢. Offerings of February and March butt brands at 13½¢ remain unsold. Colorados are unchanged at 13½¢ asked for March and 13¾¢ for April salting, with no sales. Branded cows are unchanged from last sales at 13¢ to 13½¢ as to average weight and salting. Native cows are firmer and in increasing demand. A big packer who recently sold his light cows to the middle of April at 12¢ has declined 12½¢ for the balance of his Aprils, and asks 13¢. Some of the other packers are talking 13½¢ for January all-weight cows, but buyers' ideas are considerably less and no sales are reported to-day. Native bulls nominal at 11@11½¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues to show increased strength, and although not much trading has been reported to-day, owing to dealers holding prices considerably above buyers' views, there is a good inquiry for hides. Buffs are stronger, and there is a good demand for lots running all or chiefly No. 1s. The larger dealers here are holding such lots of buff at 11¢ and are willing to include some January hides in order to sell

at this figure. Lots containing a large percentage of No. 2s. are offered at 10¾¢, while poor lots, running mostly seconds, can be secured at 10½¢. Some large buyers are still only bidding 10¼¢ for buffs, but there are no lots obtainable now at this figure, as dealers cannot buy at outside points cheap enough to accept such bids. Some dealers report that they are poorly supplied with hides, as they were afraid to operate in the country when prices were lower. Heavy cows are stronger, and one dealer here has sold two cars of these at 11¢. Extremes are also in better call, and choice lots, running largely No. 1s, are held at 11¢, while badly grubby lots are not wanted around 10@10¼¢. Heavy steers are held at 12½¢, but this price is not obtainable at present, as some buyers' ideas are fully 1¢ less. Heavy bulls are in more demand at 10@10¼¢. The Michigan dealers sold out most of their holdings of cow hides late last week at 10½¢ for extremes, buffs, heavy cows and light steers. A northern tanner at that time bought some Dayton cows at 10½¢, f. o. b. that will cost about 10¾¢ at his tannery.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market still continues weak, with buyers holding off and few sales. Last sales of good lots of outside cities were at 15¢ and straight Chicago cities at 15¼¢, with buyers now bidding ¼¢ less. Countries last sold at 14½¢. Kips and deacons unchanged.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues weak, with little trading, and prices on regular packer wool pelts nominal at \$1.75@1.90 for sheep and \$1.65@1.80 for lambs. Shearlings are unchanged at 55@65¢ and country wool pelts at \$1.20@1.65.

**HORSEHIDES.**—Weak at \$4.25@4.35.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market is unchanged, with little trading owing to limited offerings. Some further sales have been made of wet salted Havanas at the understood price of 13¢.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Further activity has developed. One of the large packers here reports having sold 5,000 April native steers and 5,000 April butt brands and Colorados. Another packer sold out his April hides, consisting of four cars of native steers and about two cars of butt brands and Colorados. It is believed that the prices secured on these sales were the same as those obtained by another packer, as reported yesterday, of 13½¢ for the natives and 13¢ for the branded, but the packers claim to have secured more on their native steers. Another packer who was asking 12¢ for April cows was bid 11½¢ for his car, but no sale has as yet been reported. It is reported that Fred Joseph, who was the vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, has been elected president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—There is considerable more trading in cow hides at higher prices, but no better figures are obtainable on heavy steers or heavy bulls. A lot of 1,500 Pennsylvania buffs with grub-

bies out is reported sold at 11¼¢ for No. 1s and 10¾¢ for No. 2s for cuts. Another sale has been made of 2,800, mostly No. 1 extreme cows, at 11¢ for No. 1s and 9¾¢ for the No. 2 cuts and grubbies in the lot. Sales have also been made of a car of Pennsylvania heavy steers at 12¢ and a car of heavy bulls at 10¾¢, both selected. Calfskins continue slow and easy, with some holders here anxious sellers. No sales of New York cities are reported made at a break as yet. Ordinary country skins range from \$1.10@1.15, \$1.50@1.55 and \$1.75@1.80, selected.

## Boston.

Hides are firmer and more active. Numerous lots of Ohio buffs have sold here at 10¾@11¢, as to freight points and percentage of seconds. Good quality hides are in small offering, but seconds are in large supply. Southern are quiet. The general asking price on best lots is 9¾¢, with buyers' views less. Recent sales of Boston calfskins sold on the basis of \$1.25 for 5s to 7s, with heavier weights included were not exported.

## New York Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is about the same. Dealers are holding hides, preferring to buy in the country than to sell. Quotations: No. 1 steer hides, 11¢; No. 1 cows, 10¢; No. 1 bulls, 9¢; No. 2s in each case 1¢ less.

**CALFSKINS.**—Calfskins are weaker, and sales have been made at concessions. Quotations: No. 1 skins, 14¾¢; No. 2s, 1½¢ less; kips, No. 1, 11¼¢; No. 2s, 1½¢ less.

## Chicago Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is weaker. There is some business doing at quotations. The steer hide market seems the least bit firmer; cows are about the same. No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10¢; No. 2s, 9¢; No. 1 light steers and cows, 9¢; No. 2s, 8¢; No. 1 bulls, 8¢; No. 2s, 7¢.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market is weaker, and sales have been made at 5¢ apiece less. Quotations: 5@7 lbs., \$1.15; 7@9 lbs., \$1.60; 9@12 lbs., \$1.80.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

### Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

**22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS**

Warehouses: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.  
Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Green and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.  
Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Morris Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.



# Chicago Section

So far this year Chicago packers have bought over 2,000,000 hogs.

Hog men generally—aside from a few experts—look for higher prices.

The Westinghouse Electric Company will build a four-story brick warehouse at 36th and Morgan streets.

Bill Hearst's scheme to capture the Democratic nomination for president broke out of the smokehouse the other day, and is still at large.

And still those four cent hogs haven't reached Medicine Hat as yet—to say nothing of Chicago. They don't travel as fast as temperatures seem to.

Scarcely necessary for W. T. Stead to come all the way to Chicago to tell us what a bad place it is. We've got all kinds of law and order leagues doing that every day.

The G. H. Hammond Company's beef house indulged in a little fire scene last Saturday and wound up about \$10,000 in the hole. The thorough construction of the plant was responsible for the small loss, otherwise there possibly would have been a big packinghouse less in the Yards.

The big ice companies in Chicago have decided to lower the price of ice to small dealers half a cent a hundred under last year's price. Now if the coal men will get together and drop the price of coal a quarter of a cent a ton for next winter the consumer will deeply appreciate the concession.

S. T. K. Prime, the well known crop expert, died Friday evening at the age of 75. He had been gradually failing for over three years, though up to several months ago he went to his office daily. Mr. Prime's crop reports were considered infallible by experts. He was an admirable character, widely known and universally beloved and respected.

The Hammond Company, at South St. Joseph, are starting a small park in their large front yard. They will have four beds of flowers, each thirty feet in diameter; one planted with mistletoe, one with sunflowers,

one as a white star and one with fleur de lis or royal lilies—the four to represent the famous lard brands of the National Packing Company. In the centre will be a life-size statue of the genial manager, Mr. James Brennan, made out of solid concrete, showing him in the act of drinking a White Rock split.

## TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, late Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has produced a valuable report on "Tuberculosis of the Food-Producing Animals," which the United States Department of Agriculture has just published. Dr. Salmon calls attention to the fact that while there has been in the past much difference of opinion as to the effect of animal tuberculosis upon the public health, the majority of students of the subject are now convinced that bovine tuberculosis may be communicated to human beings, and that, therefore, greater precautions should be taken to protect human beings from animal tuberculosis than are now generally followed.

The careful inspection of meat-producing animals at the time of slaughter and of the cows from which milk, cream and butter are produced is urged, and practical advice is given as to the methods of eradicating tuberculosis and of caring for cattle in such a way that the disease will not spread through herds. Dr. Salmon makes the following statement: "The ideal conditions for health and for resistance to tuberculosis contagion are life in the open air and an abundant supply of nutritious food. The greater the departure made from these ideal conditions the more is the development of tuberculosis favored."

Life in the open air for cattle, as with man, is not always sufficient to prevent infection with tuberculosis or to cure it, but its influence is favorable and reduces the chances of infection to the smallest proportion, while at the same time it places the diseased animal under the best conditions for recovery.

In most stables the conditions of life are unfavorable in the extreme and radically different from what they are in the open air. Most stables have no provision for ventilation; either there are drafts of air upon the animal, favoring the production of colds and catarrh, or there is an insufficient supply of oxygen. This has an important bearing on

the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, for where there is no ventilation, disease germs carried into a stable are likely to remain there until they infect the animals. It is just as desirable that there should be ample provision to let light into the stable, for the direct rays of the sun are of especial value for destroying the germs of consumption and for increasing the resisting power of the animals. In addition to this, the sun's rays aid in drying and disinfecting the stable. Light is also necessary to enable those who care for stables to see the dust and filth and to put it into proper sanitary condition. Dark stables are almost universally dirty, damp and unhealthy.

A stable must be clean to be sanitary. Cleanliness is the very first principle of sanitation and it must be continually kept in view. Not only must the filth on the surface of the floors be removed, but there must be no channels by which it can gather between or beneath the flooring to ferment, putrefy and pollute the atmosphere with unhealthful gases. The dust which gathers upon the walls of many cow stables is often more objectionable than the filth upon the floors. In infected stables the dust is certain to contain tubercle bacilli, and these are in a condition to be easily floated into the atmosphere and breathed into the animal's lungs.

The first thing is to have the stable so constructed that it is easy to clean it thoroughly, and the second thing is to see that it is frequently cleaned and that it is occasionally disinfected. If there are tuberculous cows in a herd the feed boxes and mangers soiled with the saliva of the diseased animals are the most dangerous parts of the stable. Next to these are the parts covered with thin layers of manure, which becomes dry and pulverized and is carried into the air as dust. Not less dangerous is the dust which has accumulated on the walls and on every part of the stable where it can lodge. In cleaning such a stable the walls and ceilings should be swept and washed as well as the floors, and the whole interior should be drenched with the disinfecting liquid.

## General Supplies Company

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19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,  
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PACKERS' SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.

FULL LINES.  
PROMPT DELIVERY.

## Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (13 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lanham & Co.

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**BACON, HAMS,  
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PRODUCTS, ETC.**

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**WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists**  
 315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

**COMPLETE MARCH EXPORT FIGURES.**

Completed government reports of exports of meat products and allied products and meat animals for the month of March, 1907, and for the nine months of the fiscal year up to March 31, are made public this week. Exports of meat products for March aggregated \$16,559,376 in value, as compared to \$16,423,009 for the same month of 1906. This slightly increased showing was due to somewhat larger exports of fresh beef and pork, tallow, salted pork, hams, sausage casings and oleo oil. The heavy decrease of canned meat exports continues to show. Canned beef dropped from over four and a half million pounds to less than a million, canned pork from 649,094 lbs. to 184,091 lbs., and other canned meats accordingly. Other decreases were in bacon and sausage meats.

For the nine months the completed figures show exports of meat products valued at \$146,820,575, compared to \$152,293,942 for the same period a year ago. Canned meats were responsible for nearly all this loss, shipments of canned beef and pork having been almost \$5,000,000 worth less than a year ago. Comparisons in all meat products for the past three years are shown below.

Exports of meat products, meat animals, by-products and allied products, for the month of March and for the nine months, with comparisons, are shown at a glance in the following tables:

**Meat Products.**

	March, 1907.	March, 1906.
Canned beef, lbs.	935,884	4,643,446
Value	\$100,795	\$474,901
Fresh beef, lbs.	24,263,080	23,953,802
Value	\$2,271,471	\$2,203,796
Cured beef, lbs.	4,653,959	5,297,403
Value	\$292,152	\$297,566
Tallow, lbs.	11,158,702	5,069,903
Value	\$686,890	\$263,753
Bacon, lbs.	19,010,684	32,039,894
Value	\$2,027,508	\$3,227,529
Hams, lbs.	16,195,542	13,443,529
Value	\$1,844,616	\$1,370,685
Canned pork, lbs.	184,091	649,094
Value	\$19,475	\$61,555
Fresh pork, lbs.	1,463,947	1,441,389
Value	\$145,764	\$127,083
Salted or pickled pork, lbs.	13,257,051	12,090,328
Value	\$1,229,902	\$973,177
Lard, lbs.	51,149,777	59,745,658
Value	\$4,845,307	\$4,892,922
Lard compounds, lbs.	8,480,075	6,224,455
Value	\$657,366	\$388,804
Mutton, lbs.	107,510	70,121
Value	\$10,926	\$6,970
Oleo oil, lbs.	10,348,970	14,666,089
Value	\$1,478,486	\$1,246,358
Oleomargarine, lbs.	288,566	532,707
Value	\$29,244	\$49,887
Poultry and game, value	\$196,959	\$273,253
Sausage and meats, lbs.	518,857	780,446
Value	\$90,677	\$88,758

Sausage casings, value	\$309,673	\$295,379
All other meat products, value	\$352,098	\$270,243
Total meat products, value	\$16,559,376	\$16,423,009

**By-Products and Allied Products.**

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., value	\$19,322	\$10,468
Butter, lbs.	295,487	2,295,023
Value	\$69,585	\$429,550
Eggs, doz.	770,288	484,131
Value	\$158,878	\$92,513
Feathers, value	\$22,904	\$24,128
Fertilizers (except crude phosphates), tons	3,747	2,397
Value	\$108,928	\$66,782
Glue, lbs.	253,856	309,045
Value	\$24,920	\$28,654
Grease and soap stock, value	\$330,377	\$297,716
Hides and skins, lbs.	1,176,225	918,236
Value	\$142,456	\$117,961
Lard oil, gals.	31,467	19,136
Value	\$17,762	\$12,062
Soap (except toilet or fancy), lbs.	7,911,762	3,862,047
Value	\$98,072	\$58,533

**Meat Animals.**

Cattle, head	37,507	43,924
Value	\$3,354,933	\$3,824,975
Hogs, head	1,551	1,767
Value	\$19,839	\$18,407
Sheep, head	13,473	16,816
Value	\$89,785	\$109,588

Total meat animals, value...\$3,464,577 \$3,952,970

Export values for the nine months ending with March, 1907, compared with previous years, were as follows:

**Meat Products.**

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Canned beef	1,251,284	5,298,280	4,948,046
Fresh beef	18,581,539	17,967,844	16,166,688
Salt. or pickled beef	2,953,784	3,821,438	2,197,462
Other cured beef	70,715	14,717	11,495
Tallow	5,030,932	3,445,688	2,055,408
Bacon	21,445,170	26,242,712	19,116,379
Hams	17,151,962	15,037,058	15,927,582
Canned pork	229,471	1,028,132	843,866
Fresh pork	874,039	1,006,177	993,091
Salt. or pick'd pork	11,359,678	9,663,780	6,632,631
Lard	44,317,285	46,519,646	35,077,079
Lard compounds	4,674,457	3,124,098	2,857,563
Mutton	54,085	33,913	40,161
Oleo oil	11,863,322	12,138,251	7,873,697
Oleomargarine	424,527	679,776	525,762
Poultry and game	647,530	865,397	518,192
Sausage & s. meats	641,187	632,701	465,296
Sausage casings	2,611,982	2,052,562	2,119,959

Tot. meat products, 146,820,575 152,293,942 121,358,806

**By-Products and Allied Products.**

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc	120,663	174,401	115,314
Butter	2,197,524	4,334,230	1,397,284
Eggs	1,097,867	746,015	385,385
Feathers	205,611	172,016	185,196
Fertilizers (except crude phosphates)	1,005,594	619,158	549,526
Glue	246,760	223,121	202,496
Grease & soap stock	3,612,003	3,013,678	2,701,661
Hides and skins	1,439,877	682,691	801,102
Lard oil	116,991	144,962	108,423
Soap (except toilet or fancy)	1,794,408	1,279,454	1,326,474

**Meat Animals.**

Cattle	24,977,213	30,380,849	30,432,448
Hogs	195,450	544,777	56,362
Sheep	581,350	462,296	1,319,746

Total meat animals, value...25,754,022 31,387,932 31,828,556



Always  
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Lard Pails  
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**TRADE**

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**GLEAN  
BARGAINS**

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

**Simplex  
Sausage Seasoning**

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor.  
All Leading Jobbers sell it.

Or write **HARRY HELLER & CO., Chicago**

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Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 22....	29,765	1,150	40,433	25,740
Tuesday, April 23....	2,909	8,390	11,341	12,338
Wednesday, April 24....	28,296	3,063	32,828	16,114
Thursday, April 25....	9,989	2,422	25,567	4,085
Friday, April 26....	1,643	723	16,701	4,747
Saturday, April 27....	545	170	9,290	3,028

Total last week....	72,847	15,867	136,220	66,052
Previous week....	68,020	14,026	145,003	75,371
Cor. week 1906....	53,055	12,728	121,082	83,906
Cor. week 1905....	53,881	13,055	127,234	80,701

## SHIPMENTS.

Monday, April 22....	7,770	2	8,180	5,059
Tuesday, April 23....	3,226	95	3,349	563
Wednesday, April 24....	5,750	45	6,225	1,180
Thursday, April 25....	5,876	136	4,382	1,445
Friday, April 26....	4,076	120	5,020	1,595
Saturday, April 27....	1,198		2,677	1,005

Total last week....	27,905	398	29,833	10,847
Previous week....	29,347	109	30,127	22,241
Cor. week 1906....	25,105	232	37,485	17,111
Cor. week 1905....	24,613	251	30,700	20,792

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date..1,020,608	157,116	2,591,957	1,310,643	
Year ago....	989,253	119,275	2,701,517	1,420,262
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending April 27, 1907....			456,000	
Week previous....			449,000	
Year ago....			416,000	
Two years ago....			408,000	
Year to April 27, 1907....			8,067,000	
Same period 1906....			7,984,000	
Same period 1905....			8,201,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week April 27, 1907....	181,200	349,300	157,000	
Week ago....	170,500	358,000	184,400	
Year ago....	125,000	339,200	175,200	
Two years ago....	128,800	296,500	186,400	

Total this year....	2,750,000	6,222,000	3,088,000	
Total last year....	2,521,000	6,188,000	3,192,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 27, 1907:				
Armour & Co....			24,000	
Swift & Co....			15,300	
Anglo-American....			7,000	
Boyd-Lamborn....			7,000	
H. Moore & Co....			5,100	
Continental P. G....			3,100	
Hammond & Co....			5,200	
Morris & Co....			8,900	
Roberts & Oake....			3,100	
S. & S....			11,700	
Western Packing Co....			3,100	
Omaha Packing Co....			2,600	
Other packers....			9,500	
Total....			108,500	
Week ago....			111,100	
Year ago....			87,400	
Two years ago....			93,400	

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week April 27, 1907....	\$5.55	\$6.58	\$5.90	\$8.15
Previous week....	5.60	6.63	5.90	8.10
Year ago....	5.60	6.50	5.25	6.40
Two years ago....	5.55	5.33	4.55	6.30
Three years ago....	4.70	4.90	5.10	6.20

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers....	\$5.90@6.00
Common to good steers....	4.75@5.90
Inferior to common steers....	3.85@4.75
Fair to choice cows and heifers....	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice....	5.15@6.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows....	2.60@3.50
Fair to choice feeders....	3.80@5.00
Fair to choice stockers....	3.00@4.25
Common to good culling cows....	1.25@2.60
Bulls, common to good....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, good to choice....	4.00@4.75
Calves, fair to good....	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to choice....	5.25@5.75

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up....	\$6.50@6.55
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows....	6.50@6.60
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 250 lbs. and up....	6.50@6.60
Light barrow butchers, 230 lbs. up....	6.50@6.60
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows....	6.50@6.60
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 100 to 150 lbs....	6.55@6.65
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs....	5.50@6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights....	4.75@5.50
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs....	6.30@6.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under....	5.75@6.25

## SHEEP.

Common to prime ewes....	\$6.00@6.90
Common to fair ewes....	5.25@5.75
Native wethers....	6.50@7.00
Fed western wethers....	6.25@7.00
Clipped wethers....	5.50@6.20
Clipped ewes....	5.25@5.75
Good to prime native lambs....	8.00@8.70
Fed western lambs....	8.00@8.75
Common to fair native lambs....	7.15@7.75
Shorn lambs....	6.75@7.35
Common to prime yearlings....	5.75@7.60
Feeding and shearing lambs....	7.25@8.65

Feeding yearlings....	5.25@6.25
Feeding wethers....	4.25@5.50
Bucks and stags....	3.50@5.00
Cull sheep....	5.25@5.50
Cull lambs....	6.50@7.25

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July....	8.82	8.82	8.77	8.77
September....	8.97	8.97	8.90	8.90
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July....	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75
September....	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.85
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July....	16.02	16.02	15.97	16.00

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July....	8.77	8.77	8.75	8.75
September....	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July....	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.67
September....	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July....	15.87	15.90	15.82	15.82
September....	16.00	16.00	15.92	15.92

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July....	8.77	8.77	8.70	8.72
September....	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.85
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July....	8.67	8.67	8.65	8.67
September....	8.77	8.80	8.75	8.77
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July....	15.75	15.80	15.72	15.80
September....	15.90	15.92	15.85	15.92

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July....	8.72	8.77	8.65	8.75
September....	8.80	8.87	8.80	8.87
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July....	8.65	8.72	8.65	8.72
September....	8.77	8.82	8.75	8.82
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July....	15.75	15.92	15.72	15.90
September....	15.87	16.00	15.87	16.00

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July....	8.82	8.82	8.77	8.82
September....	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.95
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July....	8.75	8.77	8.72	8.75
September....	8.85	8.87	8.82	8.85
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July....	15.92	15.97	15.90	15.95
September....	15.92	15.95	15.92	16.05

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.67
July....	8.85	8.85	8.77	8.82
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....				8.60
July....	8.72	8.77	8.72	8.72
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.70	15.70	15.67	15.67
July....	15.92	15.95	15.92	15.92

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe &amp; Co.)

Chicago, May 1.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11¼; 12@14, 11½; 14@16 ave., 11¾; 18@20 ave., 11¾; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 7¾; 6@8 ave., 7¾; 8@10 ave., 7¾; 10@12 ave., 7¾; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8¾; 12@14 ave., 8¾; 16@18 ave., 13¼; 18@20 ave., 13¼; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11¾; 12@14 ave., 11¾; 14@16 ave., 11¾; 18@20 ave., 11¾; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11¼; 12@14 ave., 11; 14@16 ave., 11; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13¼; 18@20 ave., 13¾; 20@22 ave., 13¾; 22@24 ave., 13¾; 24@26 ave., 13¾; 26@28 ave., 13; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 7¾; 6@7 ave., 7¾; 6@8 ave., 7¾; 7@9 ave., 7¾; 8@10 ave., 7¾; 10@12 ave., 7¾; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8¾; 10@12 ave., 8¾; 12@14 ave., 8¾; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 15; 8@10 ave., 14; 10@12 ave., 12.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts....	15	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks....	18	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle....	10	@12½
Beef Stew....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native....	10	@10
Corned Rumps, Native....	8	@10
Corned Ribs....	8	@8
Corned Flanks....	8	@8
Round Steaks....	10	@12½
Round Roasts....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed....	8	@7
Rolls Roast....	10	@12½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb....	\$2.00
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb....	1.25
Hind Quarters....	16
Fore Quarters....	12½
Legs, fancy....	15
Stew....	8
Shoulders....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin....	22
Chops, Frenched....	12½ each.

## Mutton.

Legs....	14	@
Stew....	6	@
Shoulders....	8	@
Hind Quarters....	12½	@
Fore Quarters....	10	@
Rib and Loin Chops....	18	@

## Pork.

Pork Loin....	12½	@
Pork Chops....	14	@
Pork Tenders....	11	@
Pork Butts....	11	@
Spare Ribs....	9	@
Blades....	8	@
Hocks....	8	@
Pigs' Heads....	6	@
Leaf Lard....	11	@

## Veal.

Hind Quarters....	14	@
Fore Quarters....	10	@
Legs....	16	@
Breasts....	8	@
Shoulders....	10	@
Cutlets....	20	@
Rib and Loin Chops....	16	@

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet....	6	@
Tallow....	4½	@
Mixed Bone and Tallow....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs....	15	@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)....	80	@85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens....	@12
Turkeys....	@12
Fowls....	@12
Roosters....	8
Ducks....	@14
Geese, per dozen....	5.00@ 7.00

## Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	12	@12½
Chickens		@12
Ducks	5	@10
Geese	5	@7

## Veal.

Choice....	8	@9
Good....	7	@8
Medium....	6	@7
Coarse, heavy....	5	@6
Coarse, small....	4	@5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1	.....	@12½
Ribs, No. 2	.....	@10
Ribs, No. 3	.....	@8½
Loin, No. 1	.....	@18
Loin, No. 2	.....	@12½
Loin, No. 3	.....	@9½
Rounds, No. 1	.....	@8½
Rounds, No. 2	.....	@7½
Rounds, No. 3	..... 6	@7
Chucks, No. 1	.....	@7
Chucks, No. 2	.....	@6
Chucks, No. 3	.....	@5½
Plates, No. 1	.....	@4½
Plates, No. 2	.....	@4
Plates, No. 3	..... 3	@3½

## Butter.

Creamery Prints	.....	@28½
Creamery Extra	.....	@27½
Creamery Firsts	.....25	@24
Creamery Seconds	.....20	@21
Dairies, Choice	.....	@24
Dairies, Firsts	.....	@22
Dairies, Packing Stock	.....	@20½
Renovated	.....23½	@24½



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	7 1/2 @ 8
Heifers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters	1.50 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.25 under Straight Beef

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	4 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks	4 @ 6 1/2
Boneless Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Heavy	11
Steer Loins, Heavy	11
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	12 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	12
Strip Loins	9
Striplin Butts	12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	8
Rolls	12 1/2
Rump Butts	9
Trimnings	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Shank	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11
Cow Ribs, Common Light	10
Steer Ribs, Light	13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native	11
Loin Ends, cow	9
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

## Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 5
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Kidneys, each	@ 5
Brains	@ 5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 11
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	12 @ 13
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	10 @ 10

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	@ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

## Lambs.

Medium Cawl	9 @ 10
Good Cawl	11 @ 12
Round Dressed Lambs	13 @ 13 1/2
Saddles Cawl	12 1/2 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15 @ 16
Cawl Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	@ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9
Mutton Legs	12 @ 13
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Mutton Loins	@ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 7

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 7
Butts	@ 10
Hocks	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 6 1/2
Tails	@ 5
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 9
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 14
Calas	@ 8 1/2
Bellies	@ 12
Shoulders	@ 9 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	@ 7
Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Mince Sausage	@ 9
Prepared Sausage	@ 11
New England Sausage	@ 12
Berliner Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 15
Oxford Sausage	@ 15
Polish Sausage	@ 7
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	@ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	@ 8
Veal Sausage	@ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 6 1/2
Ham Bologna	@ 8
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	@ 19
German Salami, New Dry	@ 15
Holsteiner, New	@ 12
Mettwurst, New	@ 13
Farmer, New	@ 13
Darles, H. C. New	@ 20
Italian Salami, New	@ 20
Monarque Cervelat	@ 16
Capicola	@ 17

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 1-20	\$3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.80
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.50
Plate Beef	@ 10.00
Extra Meas Beef	@ 8.50
Prime Meas Beef	@ 8.75
Beef Hams	—
Rump Butts	@ 10.50
Meas Pork	@ 16.25
Clear Fat Racks	@ 16.25
Family Back Pork	18.25
Bean Pork	@ 14.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes	@ 8 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 8 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tes
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tes
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 35

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats	1 @ 1 1/2 c. more

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12-lb. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16-lb. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.	@ 9 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@ 9 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy	@ 20 1/2
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 14
Dried Beef Insides	@ 16
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 12 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 20
Smoked Hams	@ 21

Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 21 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 12
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 25
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 20
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 20
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 25
Beef bladders, small, per doz	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.70 @ \$2.72 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.50
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.52 1/2 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 @ 70 lbs. average	@ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime stearine, cash	@ 8.62 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.17 1/2
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	@ 8
Leaf	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease	6 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 58
No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 58
No. 2 lard oil	48 @ 49
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 9
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 70
Adeloid tallow oil, bbls.	56 @ 57
Corn oil	4.55

## TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Rose	5 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 5
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	45 @ 46
P. S. Y., soap grade	38 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Soap bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.52 1/2 @ 1.60
Barrels, ash	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
Barrels, oak	1.20 @ 1.22 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	—
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Salt—	—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.10

## LOUIS A. HOWARD &amp; CO.

<b>Dealers</b>		<b>Chicago</b>
Office, Postal Telegraph Building		
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards		
TALLOW	GREASE	STEARINES
LARD OIL	NEATSFOOT OIL	TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS	BONES	BONE MEAL
GLUESTOCK	FERTILIZERS	HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.		

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@6.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.70@5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.60
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.10
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.30@4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.10@5.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lb.	\$7.00@8.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	6.25@6.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	4.50@6.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Live veal calves, baryards, per 100 lbs.	3
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.	3

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn, good to choice, 100 lbs.	\$8.25@8.75
Live lambs, unshorn, common to fair, 100 lbs.	7.00@8.00
Live lambs, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.	6.00@6.50
Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.	6.00@7.75
Live sheep, unshorn, good to prime, 100 lbs.	6.25@6.75
Live sheep, unshorn, common to fair, 100 lbs.	4.50@6.00
Live sheep, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.	3.50@4.25
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.	3.50@5.75
Live Spring Lambs, each	3.00@5.75

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.30
Hogs, medium.....	7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$7.30@7.40
Pigs.....	7.50@7.65
Rough.....	6.30@6.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	8½@9¼
Choice native, light.....	8@8½
Common to fair, native.....	7½@7¾

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8
Choice native, light.....	8½
Native, common to fair.....	8½@8¾
Choice Western, heavy.....	8½
Choice Western, light.....	8@8½
Common to fair Texas.....	7½@8
Good to choice heifers.....	8@8½
Common to fair heifers.....	7½@8
Choice cows.....	8@8½
Common to fair cows.....	7½@8
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7½@8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7½@8
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	7½

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14½c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10c. per lb.;	
No. 3 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12½c. per lb.;	
No. 2 loins, 10½c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9½c. per lb.;	
No. 1 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.;	
No. 3 chucks, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8½c. per lb.;	
No. 2 rounds, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 7c. per lb.	

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10½@11½
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	9½@10½
Western calves, fair to good.....	8½@9½
Western calves, common.....	7½@8

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10½
Hogs, heavy.....	@8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@14½
Spring lambs, good.....	13@14
Yearling lambs.....	10½@12½
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10@10½
Sheep, culls.....	9@9½

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	14@14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	13½@14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13½@14½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9@10½
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9@10½
Smoked Shoulders.....	10½@10¾
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14½@15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14½@15
Dried beef sets.....	15½@16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15@16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11½@12

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@60.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70@75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25@30c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@5c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6@7c. a piece
Oxtails.....	6@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½@12½

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@2½

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tea or bbls, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	8½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14½	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	8	7
Cloves.....	20	28
Mace.....	47	52

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@5
Crystals.....	5@5½
Powdered.....	5½@6½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@30
No. 2 skins.....	@18
No. 3 or branded.....	@11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18@19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16@17
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.75@1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70@1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50@1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15@2.30
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00@2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.50@2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.50@1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.70@2.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40@2.50
Branded skins.....	.11@.13
Branded kips.....	1.40@1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.85@1.75
Ticky skins.....	.18@.18
Ticky kips.....	1.75@1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	2.00@2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@12

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@13
Western, fair to good.....	@12½
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. p. pair p. lb.....	37@40
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. p. pair p. lb.....	30@33
Phila., squab broilers, per pair.....	50@75
Fowls—	
West'n, d. p., best, straight lots, bbls.....	@14
West'n, dry-picked, heavy.....	@13½
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@12½
Western, scalded, heavy.....	@13½
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@12½

### Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	10@10½
Old cocks, scalded.....	10@10½
Ducks, spring, 1. 1. and Eastern.....	21@22
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	4@4.00
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3.25@3.50
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6½ lbs. to doz.....	@1.75
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@1.75
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50@60

### FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17@18
Toms, No. 1.....	17@18
No. 2.....	11@12
Old toms, No. 1.....	@16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23@25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	20@22
Scalded No. 1.....	18@20

Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked fancy.....	17@18
Solt-meated, fancy.....	15@16
Average, No. 1.....	14@14½

Chickens—No. 2.....	10@12
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Fowls—Dry-picked No. 1.....	13½@14
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	10@11

Ducks—No. 1.....	14@15
No. 2.....	11@12

Geese—No. 1.....	12@13
No. 2.....	8@10

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	26@28
Fowls, per lb.....	@13½
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@11
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
Ducks, per lb.....	@12½
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@30
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BAIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....		@2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....		@2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00	@16.04
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....		@2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c	
Tankage, 8 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....		@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00	@11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	8.15 and 10c.	
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65	@3.50
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....		@3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.10	@3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.05	@3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50	@3.75
The same, dried.....	2.75	@4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25@8.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.50@10.50
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00@7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95@2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90@2.00
Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.35½@1.30½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15½@2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, S.F.....	.30@.40



# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 1.

**CATTLE.**—Following on the heels of over 140,000 cattle received at Chicago the past two weeks, Monday's run of 28,915 further depressed an already overstocked market. All classes of buyers were in the market with orders, but the recent heavy run had put them on "Easy street," and purchases were made mostly at 10c. decline. Eastern shippers and exporters bought a few choice cattle on the early market nearly steady, but the big local packers had large supplies of beef until the urgent orders were filled, knowing that the supply was more than enough to go around. The top price Monday was \$6.15 for 35 head of 1,400-lb. Kansas steers. The bulk of the fat export and shipping steers went at \$5.50@5.80, and the medium to good killing steers largely at \$5@5.35; light killers, \$4.80@5, and inferior down to \$4.25. Tuesday's market was fully steady on a run of only 3,133 head. The run Wednesday was estimated 19,000, the receipts having been checked by the heavy run and lower market Monday. A good many cattle had been carried over from the opening of the week and buyers were in no haste to fill orders. The market ruled steady at the decline. Tops reached \$6.25 for one load of prime steers averaging 1,664 lbs. Exporters' purchases largely \$5.40@5.65, and fat shipping steers \$5.50@5.80. A large list of medium to good killing steers went at \$4.90@5.30. There is nothing the matter with the demand, and with anything like moderate receipts we should have good markets.

The heavy receipts of cattle lately have brought liberal supplies of butcher stuff. Cows and heifers are 10@15c. lower than a week ago. The bull market, which was sailing along at a dizzy height, has declined 15c. Buyers are waiting to take a shot at Bologna bulls and to bring them down from the high perch on which they have been roosting. It is the general impression in the trade that the cow market has seen its best day for a while, and that lower prices may be expected. Veal calves have recovered from the recent severe jolt to the extent of 25c. The government inspectors are condemning a good many bob calves as being unfit for food.

**HOGS.**—With a run of 45,375 hogs Monday, which was in excess of general expectations, the trade declined fully 5c. per cwt., but the supply was pretty closely bought. All buyers were active in the trade, and while prices were lower there seemed to be considerable activity to the market. Bulk of good hogs selling from \$6.50@6.55, with a few fancy light shipping grades at \$6.60@6.62½. Tuesday's receipts proved very light, 12,100. Market opened strong to 5c. higher, and most of the early arrivals were sent over the scales in this manner, but all advance quickly disappeared when the big fellows came out. Packers purchased rather freely late in the morning at Monday's figures. Fancy light sold at \$6.62½@6.65, with bulk of good to choice grades at \$6.52½@6.57½. Wednesday's receipts estimated at 27,000. Eastern shippers and speculators opened the market, paying steady to strong prices, but the trade became very slow and dull after the first round and the great bulk of the receipts moved at an average decline of 5c. per cwt. Fancy bacon grades sold early at \$6.60@6.62½, later at \$6.55@6.57½, bulk of good to choice mediums \$6.47½@6.52½. A bearish feeling was very much in evidence at the closing of the market, packers securing a very large percentage of their hogs around \$6.45. Hog products have been working lower this week, which is having more or less effect on the market for live hogs. A gradual decline is being forced and with a continuation of fairly liberal runs prices are apt to work lower. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.47½@6.52½; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.50@6.55; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.47½@6.55; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.47½@6.52½; mixed

packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.45@6.52½; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.40@6.50; rough packers in small lots, \$6@6.30; stags, \$5.75@6.25; boars, \$2.50@3.35; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.75@6; do., 110@140 lbs., \$6.10@6.50; common and undesirable lots, \$3.50@5.00.

**SHEEP.**—Heavy weights in sheep and lambs have been a handicap this week, though medium and light weights have had a good demand. In general a dull tone prevailed in the market. Colorado lambs in the wool made \$8.50@8.75. Killers are protesting against quality in the Mexican supply from Colorado, asserting that current high prices have prompted feeders to pick them too quick. In consequence of this they are not dressing up to expectation. Colorado lambs have been on the market this week that would not have been shipped for three weeks if prices had not been so tempting. Shorn lambs sold largely at \$7@7.50. The \$7.65 bunch were choice 72-lb. stuff from Michigan and empty. Common shorn lambs sold around \$6.50. Some mixed wethers, weighing 97 lbs., were put over at \$6.35. For sheep 6c. was the common price and \$6.10 about the limit. Ewes sold at \$5.25@5.50 largely. Quotations: Good to choice lambs, \$8.60@8.75; common to fair, \$7.25@8.40; cull lambs, \$6.50@7; shorn lambs, \$6.50@7.65; shearing and feeding lambs, \$7@8.50; shorn sheep, \$6@6.20; shorn yearlings, \$6.25@7; shorn ewes, \$5@5.60; feeding yearling wethers, \$5.25@6; feeding wethers, \$5.25@5.85; feeding ewes, \$4.25@5.25; bucks and stags, \$2.50@5.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, May 3.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 39,900; last week, 45,500; same week last year, 37,700. Supply of beef cattle about as heavy as last week; market on heavy steers 10 to 20 cents lower; medium and light steers, 5 to 10 cents lower; tops \$5.65 to \$5.90; nothing prime included; bulk, \$5 to \$5.60. Heifers and yearlings, 20 to 40 cents lower, except extreme tops, which are 10 cents lower, at \$5 to \$5.40; bulk \$4 to \$5. Heavy cows firm up to \$4.90; medium grades weak, \$3.25 to \$4.25. Bulls firm, \$3.40 to \$4.50. Calves steady, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Quarantine steers 10 cents lower, \$4.50 to \$5.50; cows and heifers 10 cents lower, \$3 to \$4.60. Stockers and feeders, 20 to 30 cents higher, \$3.80 to \$5.40.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 64,700; last week 64,000; same week last year, 61,600. Hog marketing continues liberal and values are gradually seeking a lower level. The spread between light hogs and heavies is wider than a week ago; small competition on weights above 280 lbs. Market steady to-day; lights \$6.30@6.40; weights from 210 to 260 lbs. at \$6.30@6.37½; heavy hogs, \$6.25@6.32½.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 27,600; last week, 30,000; same week last year, 45,600. Liberal receipts Monday have been followed by a dwindling supply; market is a shade under a week ago; a larger proportion of aged sheep included fewer lambs, more natives and fewer Westerns. The first shipment of Texas muttons arrived this week, selling at \$6.10. Woolled lambs, \$8.20@8.50; ewes, \$6.60; clipped lambs, \$7.10@7.40; wethers, \$6.10@6.25; ewes, \$5.60.

**HIDES** are lower; green salted, 7@8½c.; bulls and stags, 7c.; glue, 6c.; horsehides, \$3@4; sheep pelts, 60c.@\$1.40; dry, 13c.; dry flint butcher, 18@20c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	286	.....	.....
Armour	4,804	20,564	5,923
Cudahy	3,037	11,832	3,293
Fowler	1,081	.....	847
Morris	4,295	9,982	3,970
Ruddy	815	.....	.....
Schwarzschild	6,252	7,969	4,551
Swift	4,276	3,552	7,438

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, April 30.

Although cattle receipts last week were about a thousand smaller than for the week previous, they were almost twice as large as for the corresponding week of April last year, and the month's receipts foot up 105,250 head, or the heaviest on record for the month. Under the circumstances a decline of 15@20c. was not at all surprising. The demand from both local packers and eastern buyers held up well right along for the good light and handy weight beeves, and most of the decline was on the plain, heavy and unfinished cattle, all classes of buyers being more or less indifferent and bearish on these. The trend of values continues lower this week. Prices range from \$4.25 to \$5.85 for poor to choice beeves, with the bulk of the fair to good, 1,050 to 1,400 pound cattle, at \$4.90@5.40. Cows and heifers did not suffer so much, as supplies were moderate and the demand unusually broad and active. Choice fat heifers sold at \$5.10 to-day, and nothing of any consequence went under \$2.50. Fair to good butcher grades went mostly around \$3.50@4.50. Business in stockers and feeders continues light, with little change in prices, poor to prime stock selling at a range of \$3.00@5.00, largely at \$4.00@4.60.

Hogs showed very little change last week, but have sold lower this week on account of the heavy supplies. It seems to be largely a matter of the size of the receipts, and there has been no material change in the general situation. Light and bacon grades bring the best figures, and rough, heavy and packing hogs are very slow and unsatisfactory sellers, but the range of prices continues comparatively narrow. To-day there were 14,500 hogs here, and prices ruled 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$6.40, as against \$6.50 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.25@6.30, as against \$6.35@6.40 a week ago.

Sheep values suffered a decline of 10@15c. last week, but this decline has all been regained in the past two days, and values are now right at the high point of the year, and the highest ever paid at this point. Sheep receipts for April were 189,000 head, the heaviest on record for the month. The outlook is decidedly bullish, as supplies are likely to be rather small from now on till the western grassers begin to come the latter part of May. Quotations on woolled killers: Good to choice lambs, \$8.00@8.60; fair to good lambs, \$7.50@8.00; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$7.00@7.75; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.50@7.00; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.50@7.00; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.30@6.50; good to choice old wethers, \$6.50@7.00; good to choice ewes, \$5.85@6.75; fair to good ewes, \$5.35@5.85. Clipped sheep and lambs sell about \$1.00 off from above quotations.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 30.

A very moderate run of cattle arrived for to-day's market, but the demand so far as steers were concerned did not appear to be at all urgent, and prices ruled about steady. The best steers here were some well-fattened, branded Kansas-fed steers that weighed around 1,400 pounds and sold at \$5.75, and the bulk of steers of light to medium weight and fair to good quality sold in a range of \$5.00@5.60, with common to fair light killers at \$4.40@4.80. The market for butcher stock was very lightly supplied, demand active and prices steady to strong. In the stocker and feeder line there was hardly enough trade

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to establish quotations; there was, however, some increased inquiry, and now that the country has had a soaking rain it would perhaps be good policy for holders to let a few cattle come this way, anticipating about steady prices.

Hog receipts continue fairly liberal, and the tendency of prices is toward a lower level. The market to-day ruled steady to a shade easier than on the previous day, when a sharp decline was noted. It is thought in trading circles that with the farmers becoming busy in their fields as a result of recent rains, putting ground in favorable shape for working, there will be some falling off in the volume of hogs being marketed and firmer prices are anticipated. Hogs are still running quite good in quality and rather heavy in weight, which ordinarily indicates fair supplies in the country, but as the season is already backward and farmers will be anxious to get into their fields, it is thought they will not let weight and readiness stimulate them to leave their fields and market hogs. Hogs to-day sold largely at \$6.37½ @ 6.42½, with tops making \$6.45.

The sheep market is making a good, strong close for the month of April, and although prices are not as high as at the extreme top point of the month, they are still much higher than a year ago. The supply of live mutton in feed yards is now pretty well depleted, and it is anticipated that these high prices will prevail until grass stuff begins to come, which will not be for several weeks yet. Any stock in feed lots that is ready for market is safe to let come at any time.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 29, 1907.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,445	3,840	6,807	15,392	
Sixtieth Street.....	1,045	50	7,953	6,072	
Fortieth Street.....	—	—	—	—	18,871
Lehigh Valley.....	7,223	—	405	14,680	—
Weehawken.....	800	—	—	—	—
Scattering.....	500	64	82	45	4,000
Totals.....	13,013	114	12,286	27,004	38,173
Totals last week.....	11,540	101	11,767	31,410	35,945

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Victorian.....	440	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba.....	350	—	2,100
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Philadelphia.....	—	—	1,100
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Colorado.....	86	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Victorian.....	150	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba.....	170	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian.....	—	—	2,750
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	—	—	2,150
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia.....	—	—	2,500
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Etruria.....	—	—	1,540
United Dressed Beef Co., Ss. Bermudian.....	8	25	—
Total exports.....	1,843	25	14,290
Total exports last week.....	2,014	915	14,575

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 29, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York.....	1,843	25	14,290
Boston.....	2,783	1,300	6,900
Baltimore.....	1,039	—	1,224
Philadelphia.....	1,010	—	700
Portland.....	543	—	—
Newport News.....	357	—	—
St. John.....	680	—	—
Exports to:			
London.....	3,406	—	9,900
Liverpool.....	3,205	1,300	13,214
Glasgow.....	689	—	—
Manchester.....	520	—	—
Hull.....	86	—	—
Antwerp.....	350	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies.....	8	25	—
Totals to all ports.....	8,294	1,325	23,114
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,437	1,749	25,570

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 27:

CATTLE.	
Chicago.....	44,942
Omaha.....	20,519
Kansas City.....	30,229
St. Joseph.....	16,457
Cudahy.....	4,614
St. Louis.....	4,755
Wichita.....	336

New York and Jersey City.....	11,284
Fort Worth.....	11,019
Detroit.....	1,348

### HOGS.

Chicago.....	106,387
Omaha.....	48,794
Kansas City.....	76,155
St. Joseph.....	41,457
Cudahy.....	5,709
Sioux City.....	19,211
Ottumwa.....	12,009
Cedar Rapids.....	9,009
Wichita.....	10,971
Bloomington.....	1,821
New York and Jersey City.....	38,173
Fort Worth.....	13,766
Detroit.....	6,453

### SHEEP.

Chicago.....	55,206
Omaha.....	22,448
Kansas City.....	25,925
St. Joseph.....	26,695
Cudahy.....	164
Sioux City.....	474
New York and Jersey City.....	27,579
Fort Worth.....	2,198
Detroit.....	2,050

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	400	10,000	3,500
Kansas City.....	100	5,000	—
South Omaha.....	100	5,500	500

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

Chicago.....	29,000	41,000	23,000
Kansas City.....	11,000	8,000	10,000
South Omaha.....	4,500	4,000	5,000

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907.

Chicago.....	3,000	10,000	13,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	15,000	5,500
South Omaha.....	8,000	15,000	5,500

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907.

Chicago.....	19,000	27,000	1,800
Kansas City.....	9,000	13,000	7,000
South Omaha.....	5,500	12,000	6,000

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907.

Chicago.....	6,500	21,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	14,000	6,000
South Omaha.....	5,700	10,000	4,500

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907.

Chicago.....	1,000	19,000	6,000
Kansas City.....	1,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha.....	1,000	5,500	2,000

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)  
New York, May 3.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 70 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½¢ to 1½¢ per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic at \$15 @ 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour at \$9 @ 10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.40 per 100 lbs., barrels 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5 @ 5½¢ per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88 @ 92 per cent. at 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6¾ @ 7c. per lb., and barrels 7½¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 68c., and yellow, 85 @ 90c. per gal.; saponified red oil, 6½ @ 6¾¢ per lb.; green olive oil foots, 6½ @ 6¾¢ per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼ @ 9½¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10½ @ 10¾¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, 47 @ 48c. per gal.; corn oil, 5½¢ per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 6c. per lb.; edible tallow, 6¾¢ per lb.; house grease, 5½ @ 5¾¢ per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼ @ 5½¢ per lb.; brown grease, 5 @ 5½¢ per lb.; light bone grease, 5½ @ 5¾¢ per lb.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The third or last "call" of the cottonseed oil traders at the Produce Exchange is held now at 3 p. m., instead of 3:20 p. m., and on Saturdays at 12 m. This arrangement will hold through the summer months.

visitors: P. Snierenburg, Rotterdam; Phil. Wienter, Hamburg; M. S. Silverna, New Orleans; G. J. Herzberger, A. R. Burrows, D. J. Donovan, Geo. Patten, W. H. Bartlett, Chicago; Charles Warner, Cleveland; Henry Young, Denver, Col. Michael P. Maher (stock broker) was proposed for membership.

## GENERAL MARKETS

### LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.90; city steam, \$8.37½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.25; do., South America, tcs., \$10; kegs at \$11; compound, \$8 @ 8.25.

### HOG MARKETS, MAY 3.

CHICAGO — Receipts, 19,000; shade higher; \$6.15 @ 6.60.

KANSAS CITY—Steady to strong; \$6.25 @ 6.40.

OMAHA—Receipts 5,500; steady to strong; \$6.25 @ 6.40.

ST. LOUIS—Higher; \$6.00 @ 6.60.

INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts 7,000; strong; \$6.50 @ 6.65.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts 6,800; fairly active; \$6.80 @ 6.85.

CLEVELAND—Receipts 35 cars; slow; steady; \$6.70.

### LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 3.—Beef, extra India mess, 87s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 39s.; hams, short clear, 57s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s.; do., short ribs, 53s.; long clear, 28 @ 34 lbs., 52s. 6d.; do., 35 @ 40 lbs., 51s. 6d.; do., backs, 49s.; bellies, 49s. Tallow, 31s. Turpentine, 50s. 9d. Rosin, common, 11s. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 44s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 45s. 3d. Cheese, white, 60s. for American, and 62s. for Canadian; do., colored, 62s. for American and 64s. for Canadian. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. Cottonseed oil refined (Hull), 27s. 9d. Linseed (London), La Plata, April and May, 41s. 6d. Calcutta, April and June, 42s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 23s. Petroleum, refined (London), 67-16d.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil during the past week has been very quiet at unchanged prices; stocks both here and abroad are liberal and the supplies of natural butter in Europe continue to increase. Neutral lard is unchanged, but there is a little better feeling in the market and, with the pressure to sell removed from this side, there ought to be an improvement in the market. Cottonseed oil remains strong, the demand exceeding the supply, especially of the better grades.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

Hog receipts were moderate and their prices a trifle firmer. The products markets varied little, and were fairly well supported.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened quiet and fairly well maintained. Early "call" prices, prime yellow, May at 47 @ 48c.; July at 47½ @ 48½¢; September at 46½ @ 47½¢; October at 42 @ 42½¢; November at 39¼ @ 40½¢; December at 37¼ @ 38½¢. Immediately after the "call" increased firmness. Sales of 600 bbls. prime yellow, July at 48c.; 100 do. at 48¼¢; 100 bbls. October at 42¼¢.

#### Tallow.

Market is firm at 6c. for New York city hogsheads.

#### Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and unsettled. Quoted at 8½ @ 8¾¢.

# Retail Section

## MEAT CUTTERS WANT HALF HOLIDAY.

The meat cutters of Youngstown, Ohio, are agitating the establishment of one half-holiday a week during June, July and August. They believe they can induce the master butchers to grant this concession since the retail grocers have for some years followed a similar custom. The meat workers will put this proposition in the form of a demand when they make their annual wage scale settlement with their employers.

## NEW YORK MASTER BUTCHERS MEET.

The annual convention of the New York State Association of the United Master Butchers of America will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 10. State President E. F. O'Neill, of New York City, and State Secretary D. J. Haley, of Troy, are making preparations for what they expect will be a very largely attended meeting. The New York State Association is the foremost State organization of master butchers in the country and takes a leading part in movements for the benefit of the trade.

## THE BUTCHER'S SIGN.

There is a butcher shop on the North Side which makes a specialty of sea foods, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Last Saturday they got in a shipment of lobsters. The manager looked over the stock and decided that a sign on the window would help to dispose of them. Calling one of the clerks to him, he ordered him to print a sign on the window to help sell out the stock.

The clerk did as ordered and returned to his work. In a few moments one of the partners of the shop entered. There was a frown on his face, and he called the manager to him and entered into a noisy discussion. The clerk who printed the sign was called to the front and severely reprimanded as a result.

"Next time," cautioned the irate partner, "next time that you put up such an insulting ad you'll lose your job, young man."

"But—but what is the matter with it, sir?" stammered the poor clerk.

The partner led him outside and pointed at the window. Beneath the names of the partnership appeared the advertisement in the following manner:

\* HEATH & BROWN. \*  
\* FRESH LOBSTERS. \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

## THE VALUE OF FATTY FOODS.

A great many people discard all fat from their diet. If there is the least bit of fat with the meat, says a correspondent of the London Meat Trades' Journal, they are very careful to trim off the fat and eat only the lean portion. They seem to have not only a distaste for the fatty portion of the meat, but never stop to think that perhaps this part of the meat contains just the elements re-

quired by the system. Of course the red meat contains more proteids than the fat, but at the same time the fat is very nutritious and serves to increase the resistance against cold and build up the system, and give it power to resist or overcome certain diseases.

Anyone inclined to scrofula would do well to eat some fat, so also would the tuberculous patient. An increase in the amount of fatty goods would go a long way and do a great deal to increase the strength and vitality, and perhaps prevent the further developments of fulu or tuberculosis. Of course, even fatty foods should be taken in reasonable quantities, and it is well to take a variety of fatty foods, and not confine one's-self to a single kind of fat.

Almost all the fats some people eat are obtained from butter. Butter is good, but the other fatty foods should also be used. The fat part of beef, mutton, pork, cream, olive oil, etc., furnish very good fatty elements. In the cold weather especially should people eat more of the fatty foods. Science and experience both show that the system needs them, and a person who combines them with the proteid foods has a better chance of long life than that person who subsists almost entirely on the proteids.

There seems to be a popular prejudice against pork of any kind, and yet bacon furnishes a very good form of fatty food. It furnishes not only the protein as contained in other meats, but nearly twice as much fat, and the total nutrients and available energy derived from bacon are much larger than that from other meats. Furthermore, the fat bacon is easily digested, and when combined with other foods has a favorable action on digestion. It has been found that about 90 per cent. of bacon is digested and absorbed by the body.

Experiment has also proved that fats increase the digestibility of other foods. For instance, beans are made more digestible when they are baked with fat meat than when they are baked without it. Instead of letting the butcher trim off all the fat from the meat, you had better leave it on and take it home, as it contains some of the most nutritious and nourishing parts of the meat. When eating, do not confine yourself simply to the lean portion and push aside the fat, but remember that the fat nourishes and builds up the tissues of the body.

## WHY GOOD HELP IS SCARCE.

On account of the markets and groceries being open on Sundays in St. Louis, meat cutters and clerks are scarce, as they flock to Eastern States, where they do not have to work on Sunday.—St. Louis Butchers' Gazette.

## TO GET A GOOD MAN.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles L. Snyder has sold his meat market at Morley, Mich., to H. Kingsley.

Mays Brothers' meat market at San Angelo, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

Joseph Peterson, a provision dealer of Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities as \$2,349 and assets \$1,500.

The meat market of F. M. Dooley at Moulton, Ia., has been damaged by fire.

Bodine & Henrick of New York, N. Y., have incorporated with \$2,000 capital stock to deal in meats and poultry.

W. Hanley has opened a new meat market at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Burns Bros. have purchased the meat market of E. M. Jensen at Britt, Ia.

Edw. T. Palmer has sold his meat business at Earlville, Ia., to Louis Schaller.

J. B. Walker has purchased the butcher shop of Bloom & Wadling at Milo, Ia.

Smittle Bros. have sold their meat business at Tulsa, I. T., to W. A. King.

J. L. Wining has purchased the butcher shop of Cole Younger at Tulsa, I. T.

J. J. Leickan has sold his meat business at Ellis, Kas., to Leickan & Koerner.

A. L. Studer has purchased the meat market of H. Newton & Company at Iola, Kas.

R. C. Pearson has purchased the meat business of J. C. Trotter at Adams, Neb.

Welch Brothers have sold their meat business at Riverton, Utah, to Geo. W. Bills & Company.

Albert Schmid has purchased the meat business of Bragg & Son at Sterling, Col.

C. N. Bennett has sold his butcher shop to F. H. Cooper at Superior, Ia.

Meeter & Sedgwick have purchased the meat business of Fleshman & Meeter at Hawarden, Ia.

Ed. Oldfield has sold his meat business at Canton, Kas., to Ginder & Minear.

W. L. Marshall has purchased the meat business of A. M. Harrington at Traer, Kas.

J. W. Heath has sold his butcher shop at Kansas City, Mo., to F. L. Ritchie.

W. W. Shaver has purchased the butcher shop of R. R. Search at Logan, Kas.

H. Blockberger has sold his interest in the meat business of Blockberger & Hampel at Leavenworth, Kas.

Charles Kroll has opened a new butcher shop at Alliance, Neb.

J. D. Hawis has recently engaged in the meat business at Mitchell, Neb.

H. Schmidt has opened a new meat market at Leshara, Neb.

Hildebrandt & Taylor have purchased the meat business of F. Kanzelmeyer at Alma, Neb.

Anderson Brothers have sold their meat business at Topeka, Kas., to O. E. Parmelee.

Gleeb & Kindschen have purchased the meat market of W. F. Crowell at Guide Rock, Neb.

W. Wells has sold his meat business at Nardin, Okla., to W. F. Threadway.

J. B. McLaughlin has sold his butcher shop at Waterloo, Ia., to M. McLaughlin.

D. R. Goodrich has purchased the meat business of H. H. Robeson at Galena, Kas.

H. A. Arrowood has sold out his meat market at Independence, Mo., to James Cronin.

W. F. Seat has purchased the meat business of Ping & Perry at Springfield, Mo.

John L. Cook has sold his butcher shop at Macon, Mo., to C. H. Woodford & Son.

J. C. King has been succeeded in the meat business at Moberly, Mo., by King & Baskett.

C. S. Nielson has sold out his meat business at Blair, Neb., to C. Hansen.

W. H. Leak has opened a new butcher shop at Buckley, Wash.

Dave Lewis has purchased the meat markets of J. W. Finney at Monohon and Issaquah, Wash.

Nelson & Hampton Brothers have purchased the meat business of Miller & Hobson at Billings, Mont.

P. J. O'Hara has recently engaged in the meat business at Geyser, Mont.

M. F. Leach has sold his butcher shop at Tillamook, Ore., to Wallace & Conder.

The Barth Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by Charles Noble, E. Hale and J. Barth.

The meat market of J. Brown at Brooklyn, Ind., suffered a loss from fire of \$1,000.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Hams.—Antwerp, Belgium, 107,500 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 23,893 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 43,407 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,395 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 1,197 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 11,920 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 175,360 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,379 lbs.; Hull, England, 192,363 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,154 lbs.; London, England, 254,875 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 607,055 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 873 lbs.;

Rotterdam, Holland, 14,831 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 6,837 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 16,747 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,500 lbs.

Lard.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 6,293 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 260,844 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 44,425 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,580 lbs.; Bristol, England, 115,300 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 6,000 lbs.; Buena Vista, Venezuela, 2,293 lbs.; Berlin, Germany, 43,904 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 32,000 lbs.; Bremsenhaven, Germany, 2,200 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 176,970 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 341,695 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 6,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,725 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,521 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 6,650 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 3,250 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 106,135 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 25,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 9,400 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 65,637 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 65,151 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 989,692 lbs.; Hull, England, 308,941 lbs.; Havre, France, 41,028 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 6,200 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 63,222 lbs.; London, England, 369,940 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 496,002 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 96,492 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 24,501 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 25,375 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 14,809 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 49,102 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 735,843 lbs.; Shanghai, China, 21,000 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 2,536 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 3,496 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 79,962 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 345,124 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 5,600 lbs.; Southampton, England, 67,580 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 125,250 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 41,869 lbs.; Santa Cruz, 1,528 lbs.; Tunis, Algiers, 7,700 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 3,882 lbs.; Valetta, Maltese Island, 2,800 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 97,175 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 26,081 lbs.

Pork.—Glasgow, Scotland, 16 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 257 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 15 tes.; Nassau, Bahama, 48 bbls.; Port Maria, Jamaica, 7½ bbls.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 25 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 23 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 20 bbls.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, May 1, 1907, were as follows:

Beef.—Antwerp, Belgium, 220 bbls., 45 tes.; Amsterdam, Holland, 62 bbls.; Bristol, England, 10,131 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 tes., 25 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 30 bbls.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 18 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 125 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 17,133 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 240 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 884 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 766 bbls., 37 tes.; London, England, 525,628 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,156,245 lbs., 103 tes.; Melbourne, Australia, 25 bbls., 25 tes.; Nassau, Bahama, 42 bbls.; Port Maria, Jamaica, 25 bbls., 19 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 14 bbls.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 8 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 10 bbls.; Southampton, England, 757,013 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 15 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 35 bbls.

Oleo Oil.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Beyrouth, 25 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 400 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 70 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 275 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,121 tes.; Leith, Scotland, 5 tes.; London, England, 250 tes.; Liverpool, England, 42 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,260 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 40 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 20 tes.

Oleomargarine.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 3,840 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 1,800 lbs.; Esberg, Denmark, 6,722 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,240 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 8,500 lbs.; Port Maria, Jamaica, 2,000 lbs.

Tallow.—Antwerp, Belgium, 295,192 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 7,307 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,536 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,058 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 9,900 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 142,886 lbs.; London, England, 74,676 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 35,423 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 5,522 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 625,756 lbs.

## WILLIAM SIMPSON,

13 St. John's Market,  
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1870.  
Cable Address: "Java," Liverpool.

Also The Lahrage, Birkenhead.  
London, Manchester and Hamburg.

CONTRACTOR AND COMMISSION AGENT for all kinds of Beef and Hog Products. Consignments Solicited. Having the largest connection throughout the United Kingdom with the buyers, users and manufacturers of all packinghouse products, I can handle these goods to the fullest advantage and benefit of consignors. Bankers: HILL & SONS, London and Liverpool.

## SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.,

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon

BRIGHTWOOD,  
MASS., U. S. A.

# The Modern Packing House

A complete treatise on the designing, construction, equipment and operation of a modern abattoir and packing house, according to present American practice, including formulas for the manufacture of lard and sausage, the curing of meats, etc., and methods of converting all by-products into commercial articles

By the late F. W. WILDER

Formerly General Superintendent Swift & Company and General Superintendent, Designer and Builder  
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company Plant, Chicago

Price, Bound in Cloth, \$10.00

Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price

The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.



## GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Joseph Conron, of the Conron Bros. Co., has been at Atlantic City this week for a brief vacation.

General Manager G. J. Edwards, of the Swift New York district, returned Saturday from a visit to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 27 averaged 8.48 cents per pound.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, is in the West on his annual inspection tour of the company's properties.

This year's summer outing of the united branches of the Master Butchers' Association of New York will be held at Bellewood Park, N. J., on Sunday, June 23.

J. P. Moon, one of the members of the auditing staff of Swift & Company, sailed Tuesday on the Deutschland for a visit to the Swift houses in Europe.

P. C. Shaw, the "Beau Brummel of Long Island," has been appointed manager of the Swift house at Flushing, succeeding H. J. Perley, who lately resigned.

It is announced that Morris & Company have made arrangements with Robert Alexander, who is associated with Read & Richter, to handle poultry shipped by them to the New York market.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association takes place at Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms, No. 145 East Fifty-eighth street, on Wednesday evening, May 15.

Grief over the death of his son is believed to have prompted the suicide early last Friday morning of Julius Bahr, a wealthy Eastern District butcher, who was found hanging in the cellar of his home at No. 209 Powers street, Brooklyn. Bahr was 50 years old. Two weeks ago his 15-year-old son, Ferdinand, died of pneumonia.

### PREPARE FOR EXPOSITION TRADE.

Two new electric automobile trucks were on exhibition at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger headquarters on First avenue this week. They were built for the company's new branch at the Jamestown Exposition, where the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has the only meat establishment on the grounds. They will deliver meats to all parts of the grounds and vicinity, while several naphtha launches will perform the same service on the water routes around the exposition territory.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company this week began execution of its contract to furnish meats for the 2,000 federal troops now encamped at the exposition. The company also has the contract with the Inside Inn and several big exposition restaurants. Its branch at the grounds is already open and doing business.

## NEW YORK BUTCHERS' COMPANY BRANCHES OUT

Frederick Joseph, until recently vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, was this week elected president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company. It is announced that new capital amounting to at least half a million dollars has been put into the concern, and that it will proceed at once to greatly widen its field of activities. This will include an export business in both dressed beef and live cattle, the establishment of an additional packing plant in the West and the location of distributing houses all over the country.

Though possessing what has been called the "model abattoir of the world," the company has heretofore limited its field to the New York City trade. Its facilities at the New York plant are such that it can enter the outside markets at once, though enlargements and extensions will be necessary to carry out the full scope of the new plans. These will include not only additions to the New York equipment, but the location of a packinghouse in the West to take care of that territory.

The election of Mr. Joseph to the head of the New York Butchers' Company was a good deal of a surprise in the trade, though rumors of some such outcome had been in circulation. The board of directors of the company met on Tuesday and accepted the resignation of Arthur Bloch as president, and of Mayer Meyers as vice-president and director. Mr. Joseph was at once elected director and president, and Mr. Bloch vice-president.

Though Mr. Meyers retires from office he still retains his large interest in the company and remains in its employ. He is a practical beef salesman, and will look after that department. Mr. Bloch, who is a practical butcher and manufacturer, retains active management of the New York plant, which he built and which he has had under his personal supervision ever since it was opened. The board of directors and list of officers remain the same otherwise, Aaron Buchsbaum continuing as treasurer and Wm. G. Wagner as secretary.

Mr. Joseph's connection with the packing industry and the New York trade in particular, is one of many years. He represented the Schwarzschild interests in the S. & S. Company, and only a few months ago sold his stock in that company and severed his connection with it. He is a man of wealth, and is understood to have invested heavily in the New York Butchers' Company.

Mr. Joseph is recognized as one of the leading beef cattle experts of the country, and has extensive foreign connections which should enable the company to successfully inaugurate its export business, both in live cattle and dressed beef. He brings with him to the service of the company his two sons, Leo and M. H. S. Joseph, both of whom have had practical training in the packing-house field. Leo Joseph was for some years in charge of a department of the big S. & S. plant at Chicago.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was formed several years ago with a capital stock of \$750,000, almost all of which was taken by butchers and meat dealers of New York City. It was regarded as

the retail butchers' enterprise. The plant built at Eleventh avenue, 39th and 40th streets, and opened on Labor Day, 1905, cost something over one million dollars, not including the land, and was said then to have been the finest of its kind in the world.

Arthur Bloch has been president of the company since its formation. Concerning this week's developments he said to a representative of The National Provisioner: "We are delighted with the entrance of Mr. Joseph into the company. It means the added strength we have so much desired, and we are now in shape to branch out and become a big factor in the packing world."

### LOUNSBURY GOES WITH DOLD.

E. O. Lounsbury, who has been in charge of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's provision department in New York for a number of years, resigned his position this week to accept an offer from the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo. Mr. Lounsbury has been with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for twelve years and was one of the most valued members of the staff. He was exceedingly popular both in the trade and among the officials and employees of the company, and his departure is deeply regretted. He is succeeded in the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger provision department by Mr. A. R. Barnes, who has also been on General Manager Howard's staff for a number of years.

### SCHWARZ AS A ROAD DRIVER.

Eugene J. Schwarz, general manager of the country hide department of the United States Leather Company, is known in the trade as an authority on cattle hides, but many of his friends are discovering that he is also an authority on horse hides, especially with the horse inside. Down in Delaware he was known as a fancier of fast road horses, and since he joined the Newark Road Horse Association his reputation in this line has spread all over Jersey. His latest acquisition is the five-year-old black pacing filly Hannah Lake. She could hardly be called an acquisition, since Schwarz used to drive her dam years ago down around Dover, and Hannah Lake is only one of five of her colts raised in the Schwarz stable. But in Hannah Lake the hide man thinks he has a road champion. She will be driven at the Newark matinees this year and is expected to develop into a winner.

### NEW YORK'S CITY MARKETS.

An agitation has lately been started in various newspapers looking toward the abolition of New York City's remaining public markets—at least those on Manhattan island. It is contended that these markets long ago ceased to fulfill the object for which they were established, and that now they are simply a heavy expense to the city, where the ground they occupy might be leased to great profit for private business purposes.

Washington Market and West Washington Market are named among those city-managed institutions which have outlived their usefulness, and their abolition is seriously advocated. It is contended that since the adoption

of modern methods of marketing and the spread of meat markets and grocery stores to all residential parts of the city, these central markets are no longer needed. The meat trade is very largely represented among the tenants of the existing public markets, particularly Washington and West Washington, and the proposal to abolish them would undoubtedly meet with strong opposition from those quarters.

New York city's first market was established in 1648, two hundred and fifty-nine years ago, at Whitehall and Moore streets. It was little more than a community shed, situated on the sunny side of the road in a convenient and comfortable spot where the old Dutchman might gather for a season of smoking and gossip. Ten years later a "meat market" was designated at Bowling Green, and during the next decade several others were opened. In 1691 an ordinance was passed stipulating that no meat should be sold except by the quarter carcass.

That year a committee was named to locate markets—at Broad and Wall streets, Old Slip, Coenties Slip and other points in the then residence portion of the city south of Maiden lane. The place at Coenties Slip was designated as the "flesh meat" market and was discontinued during the War of the Revolution. Later it was reopened and used until 1835. In 1699 the "Fly" market was established at Wall and Pearl streets.

In 1709 another market was opened in Wall street, known as the "Meat" market. In that market the first regular butcher stands were opened in May, 1740. Most of the business was done by country people. From that time on markets and sheds were built as fast as the growth of the town demanded. A large place was established at "The Broad Way," near Liberty street, which for several years was the commercial centre of the city.

In 1741 a law was passed allowing the country people to sell beef, lard, pork, mutton and lamb in any of the market places, and business thrived. Between 1746 and 1763 markets were opened at Burling Slip, Broad street and Exchange place and Peck Slip—or on sites marked by these thoroughfares to-day. In 1786 a fish market, the first, was opened in Catharine street. The Bear Market, built largely by Trinity Church, and the Crown Market were opened in Liberty street. The State Prison Market, which, with the prison, occupied four squares near Christopher and Washington streets, was opened in 1806 and was succeeded by the Greenwich Market in 1812.

From that time until 1821 markets came into existence in Duane street, Corlears Hook and other points, and between 1821 and 1840 the Gouverneur, Washington, Grand, Fulton, Franklin, Manhattan, Clinton, Tompkins and Harlem markets were established, the latter being located first at Third avenue and 121st street in 1840.

Five of these markets still remain in Man-

hattan and one in Brooklyn. They are: Fulton, established in 1821, Fulton, Beekman, Front and South streets; Jefferson, established 1832, Sixth avenue, Greenwich and West Tenth streets; Tompkins, established 1828, Third avenue, East Sixth and Seventh streets and Hall place; Washington, established 1813, Washington, West, Fulton and Vesey streets; Washington, rebuilt in 1887, West Washington and Thirteenth streets, between Gansevoort and West Twelfth. The Brooklyn market is Wallabout. There are three private markets in Manhattan and four in Brooklyn. Those in Manhattan are: Central, Sixth avenue and Fifty-sixth street; Columbus, Seventh avenue and West 121st street; Harlem, First avenue, East 102d and 103d streets and Avenue A. Those in Brooklyn are: Fort Greene place, Hudson avenue shambles, North Sixth street and Plymouth markets.

## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Albertine, G., 157 Thompson; H. Brand.  
Binicoff, J., 9th ave.; C. H. Brand.  
Brechtner, M., 324½ E. 8th; United D. B. Co.  
Bosco, G., 229 Elizabeth; H. Brand.  
Bernstein, L., 425-7 E. 74th; H. Brand.  
Braverman, I., 334 5th; H. Brand.  
Bloom, A., 135 E. 113th; H. Brand.  
Cohen, M., 267 W. 141st; H. Brand.  
Cheiffer, J., 80 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Dinchel, J., 172 Rivington; J. Levy Co.  
Dinnesstun, J., 335 E. 6th; H. Brand.  
Diognarde, R., 239 E. 26th; H. Brand.  
Esposito, P., 58 Sullivan; H. Brand.  
Ellin, A., 75 Broome; United D. B. Co.  
Elfros, H., 101 E. 108th; J. Levy Co.  
Ferraro, D., 327 E. 105th; H. Brand.  
Fleischer, H., 107 Ave. B; H. Brand.  
Friedman, A., 265 E. 4th; H. Brand.  
Greenberg, I., 218 E. 102d; H. Brand.  
Goldenberg, S., 351 E. 10th; H. Brand.  
Goldstein, C., 14 E. 117th; H. Brand.  
Gribelsky, W., 335 Madison; H. Brand.  
Goetz, M., 75½ Columbia; H. Brand.  
Grunberg, J., 284 Stanton; H. Brand.  
Goldberg, B., 170 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Glasser, M., 141 Forsyth; United D. B. Co.  
Goldfarb, D., 75 E. 109th; F. Lesser.  
Klepper, S., 111-115 E. 110th; H. Brand.  
Krassner, H., 248 2nd; H. Brand.  
Kressner, H., 257 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Karlitz, M., 118 Suffolk; H. Brand.  
Kallman, Gross Co., 957 Morris ave.; H. Brand.  
Kawski, G. J., 2180 Morris ave.; H. Brand.  
Lieberman, H., 232 Eldridge; J. Levy Co.  
List, L., 117 Ridge; J. Levy Co.

Levin, A., 216 E. 121st; H. Brand.  
Michaelson, M., 207 W. 27th; H. Brand.  
Meigbert, M., 1051 1st ave.; H. Brand.  
Patzanick, C., 228 E. 112th; H. Brand.  
Penuis, V., 224 E. 97th; H. Brand.  
Ryan, J. L., 1451 Amsterdam ave.; H. Brand.  
Rosentrotter, J., 454 W. 125th; H. Brand.  
Rotzer, J., 217 E. 5th; H. Brand.  
Schwartz, H., 82 Cannon; F. Lesser.  
Spiegelman, E., 67 E. 4th; United D. B. Co.  
Sternberg, L., 165 Broome; H. Brand.  
Zorn, D., 251 Stanton; H. Brand.

#### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bantz, Wm., 3700 3d ave.; I. N. Morris.  
Haas, P., 802 E. 165th; R. & R. (Jr.) Wagner.  
Karpf, I., 1177 2nd ave.; J. Karpf.  
Skulnick, M., 180 Chrystie; B. Briskin.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Beil, Benj., 2380 Pitkin ave.; L. Kornblit.  
Chinchin, Harry, 514 Bushwick ave.; Levy Bros.  
Castorina, S., 147½ Columbia; C. Nazzareno.  
Greenberg, Israel, 616 Blake ave.; Levy Bros.  
Ledogar, L. J., 481 Central ave.; J. Schmidt.  
Pepper, D., 397 Chester; Levy Bros.  
Roll, J., 513 3rd ave.; Levy Bros.  
Rosen, Isaac, 677 Blake ave.; Levy Bros.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Goldsmith, Brunette, 5615 5th ave.; Hubert Zimmermann.  
Mossner, C., 400 5th ave.; Adolph Adler.  
Simon, Annie and Dave, 101 Boerum pl.; Morris Elfers.

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Broadway; Atkins, Heverin & Atkins.  
Blau & Keller, 40 W. 29th; B. Dokter.  
Moylan, R., 743 9th ave.; H. H. Boehack.  
Poesing, F., 2146 7th ave.; B. Fox.  
Phelan, T. J., 120 W. 57th; L. Bauman & Co.  
Sternfels, J. K., 73 Cortlandt; J. S. Kelly.  
Werth, W., 142 Hamilton pl.; A. Hirsch.  
Zimmerman, G., 65 and 65½ Bowery; P. Brennan.  
Adams, N. & J., 590 7th ave.; W. P. Rozoll.  
Bain, L., 42 E. 10th; J. Cassileth.  
Barkoot, K. G., 30-2 Union sq.; L. Barth & Son.  
Canokas, P., 214 7th ave.; E. R. Blehler.  
Cohen & Joseloff, 86 6th ave.; R. Smith.  
Fischer, A., 276 3rd ave.; W. Wandray.  
Herz, M., 14 E. 116th; Westin & S.  
Jackson, D., 141 Division; J. Hovick.  
Kupferman, E., 93 Maiden Lane; Geller & Koenig.  
Kiss, M., 437 E. 14th; J. Pullman.  
Macaronis, G. K., 44 Madison; J. N. Catrachiles.  
Maykopf, G. B., 410 3rd ave.; M. E. Stewart.  
Shonberger, E., 3 Orchard; S. Levin.  
Smith, N., 228 Henry; S. Levin.  
Vakiener, J., 835 10th ave.; G. Keese.

#### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

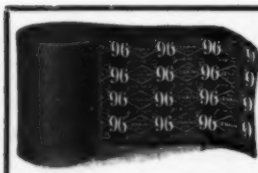
Motroni, A., 90 Macdougall; Persichino & Paparelli.  
Ruocco, F., 423 E. 14th; L. Ruocco.  
Prontzos, P., 44 Madison; G. N. Macheronis.  
Spieler, H., 239 Madison; B. Frank.  
Shenkman, M., 151 Mercer; M. Gordon.  
Sacks, L., 354 Madison; J. Davidowitz.

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Buda, Giovanni, 452 Warren; Maria Buda.  
Chill, Julius, 12th ave. and 59th; J. W. Schneider.  
Robert, Kapp (inc.), 73 Stuyvesant ave.; Symonds & Poor.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Buda, Maria, 452 Warren; Giovanni Buda.  
Kantrowitz, Louis, 492 Howard ave.; Louis Luloffand and Aaron Kaufman.  
Kram, Rubin, 319 Osborn; Rachel Kram.  
Schor, Paul, 417 Court; Max Kurnick.



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Flexible enough to bend easily without cracking, soft enough to fill up any slight unevenness of surfaces, but sufficiently strong and tough to resist all pressures of steam. Has been used for years under all conditions, and has proved its merits in thousands of plants. All genuine bears the Trade-Mark and is guaranteed.

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